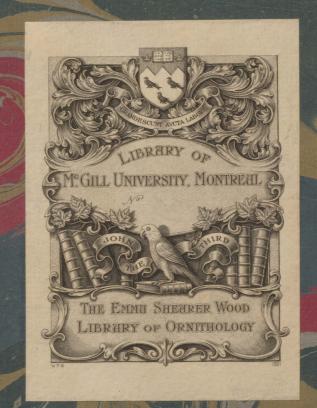


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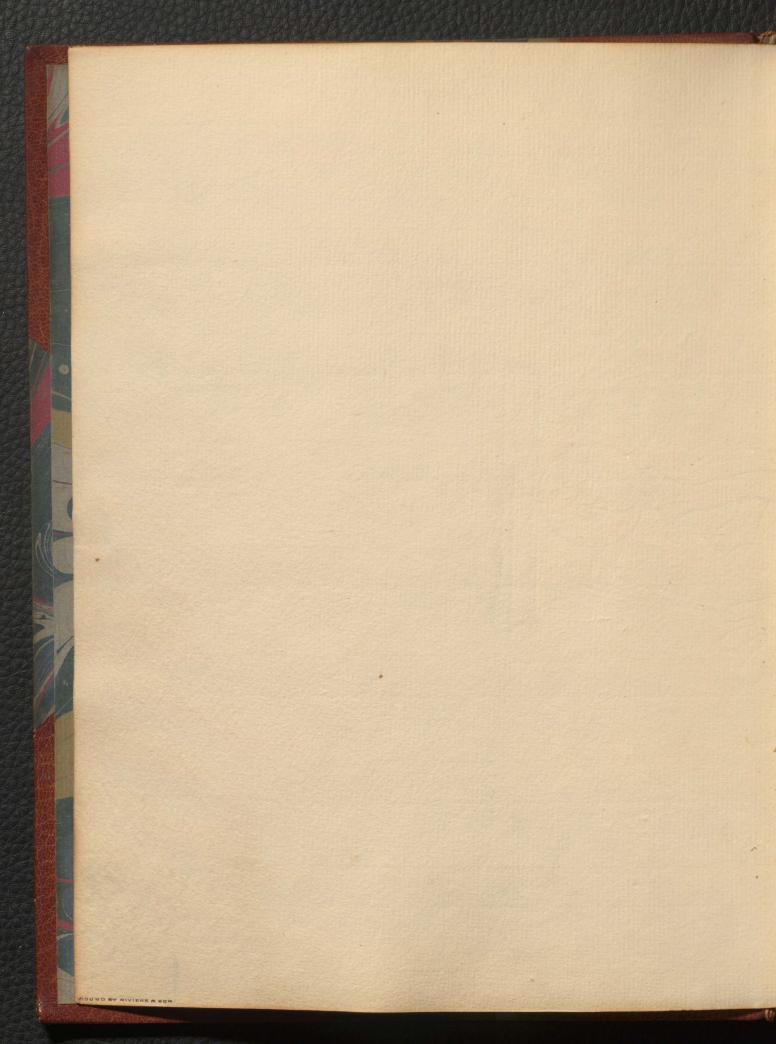
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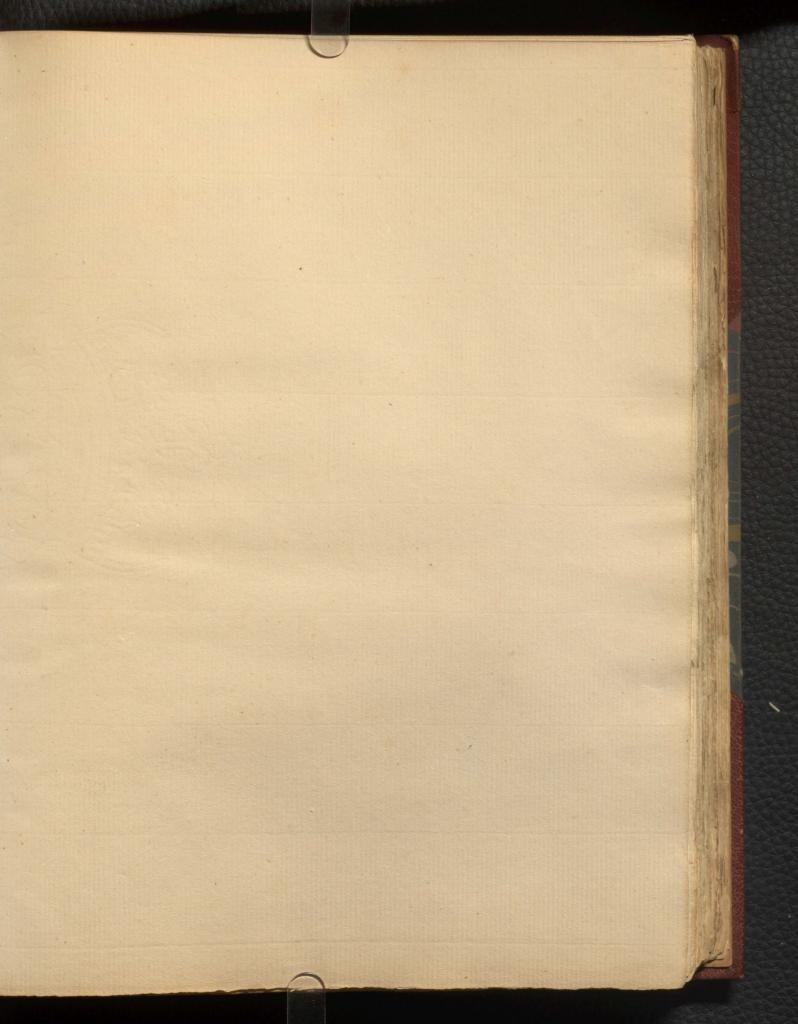




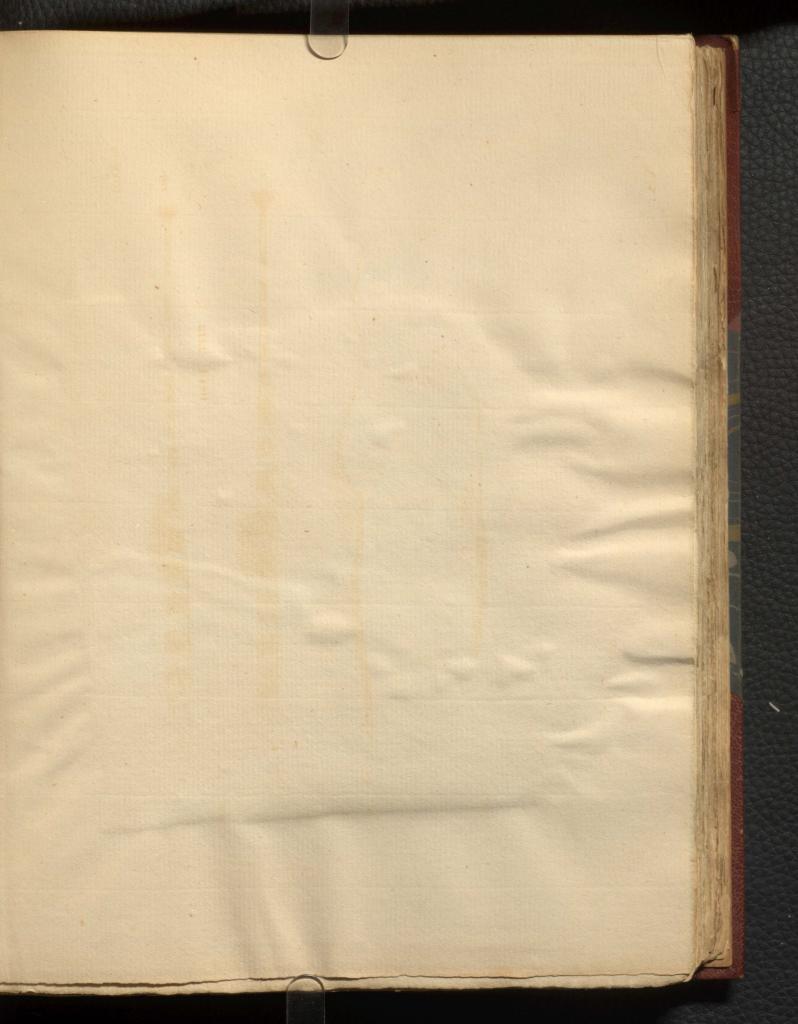


Natur Colour drawing. * Common Payle. * bolovers. * Kite by 3 ard. * Hooled Curs. * Lay brodepealer. grotech, 1 * goldfiel , * Pied Hy Catoler. (2) * highwale -Danfford Worther - 15 figures + 10 pgs = 23. * Not figured in Pennant, ed. 1776.









(Transcription of the pencilled title-page opposite. C.A.W.)

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL

of

WYCLIFFE

MANUSCRIPT NOTES

to

PENNANT'S NATURAL HISTORY

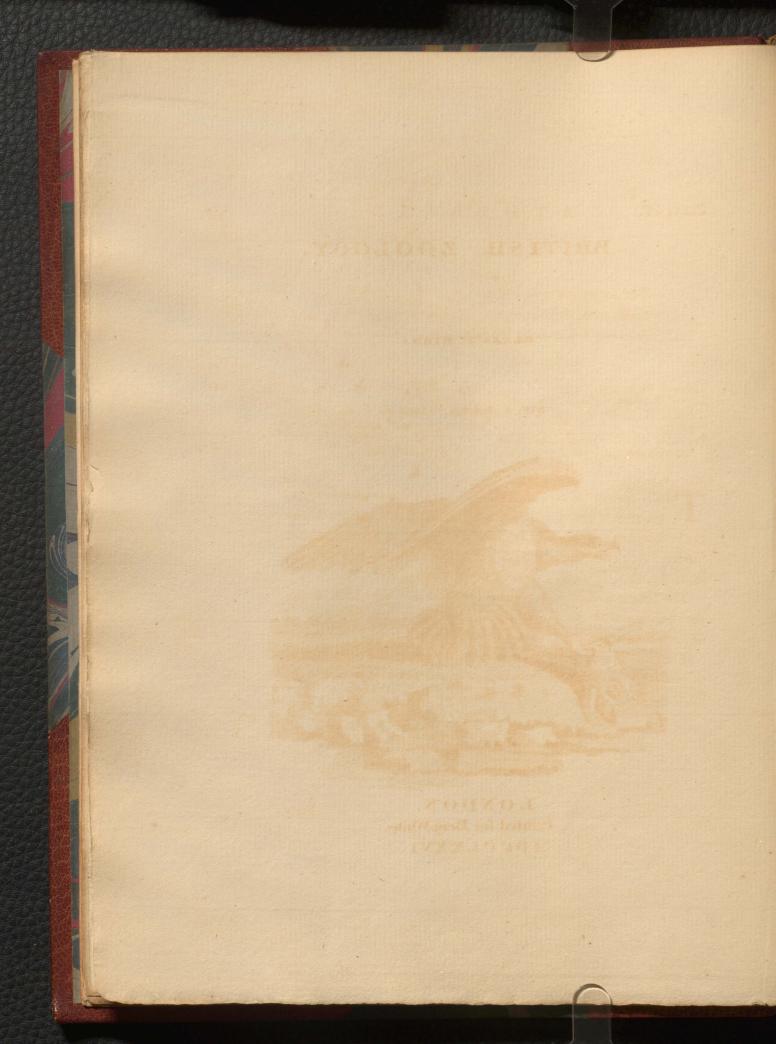
VOLUME II.

LAND BIRDS.

WYCLIFFE HALL.

1780 - 1790.

Pennant hatimal Motor Land Pondo 1780-1790



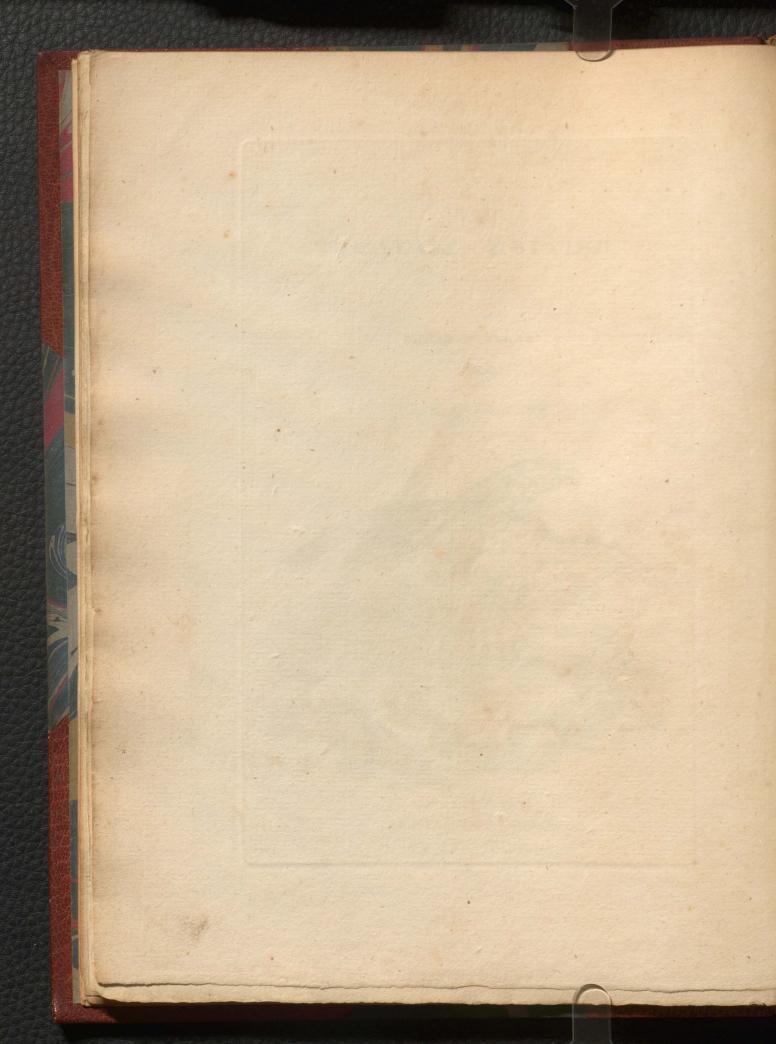
BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.



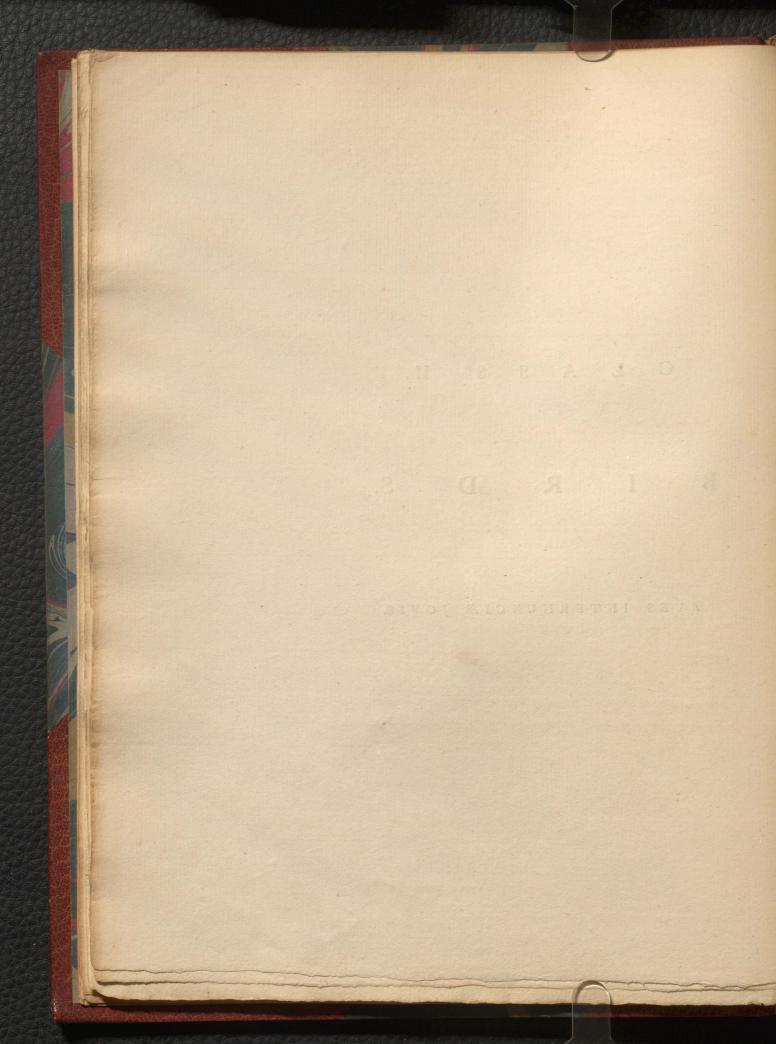
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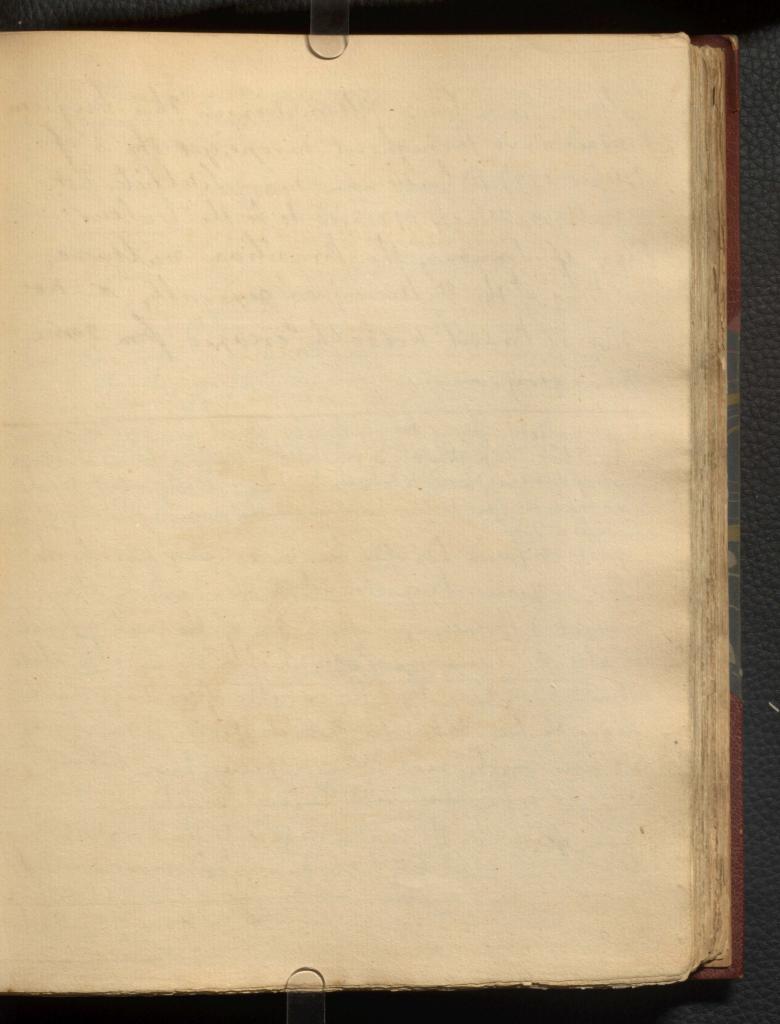


C L A S S II.

B I R D S.

AVES INTERNUNCIÆ JOVIS.





Vultures are birds seldom Jeen in this kingsoom Lindeed ware throughout Surope, yet the 3 of October 1777 a Gentleman hear Litchfield That a vulture, which appeared to be the Vilture Papa of Linnous, the Brasilian vulture or hing of the Vultures; as generally a harmone time of Brasil, probably tercaped from some menagery.

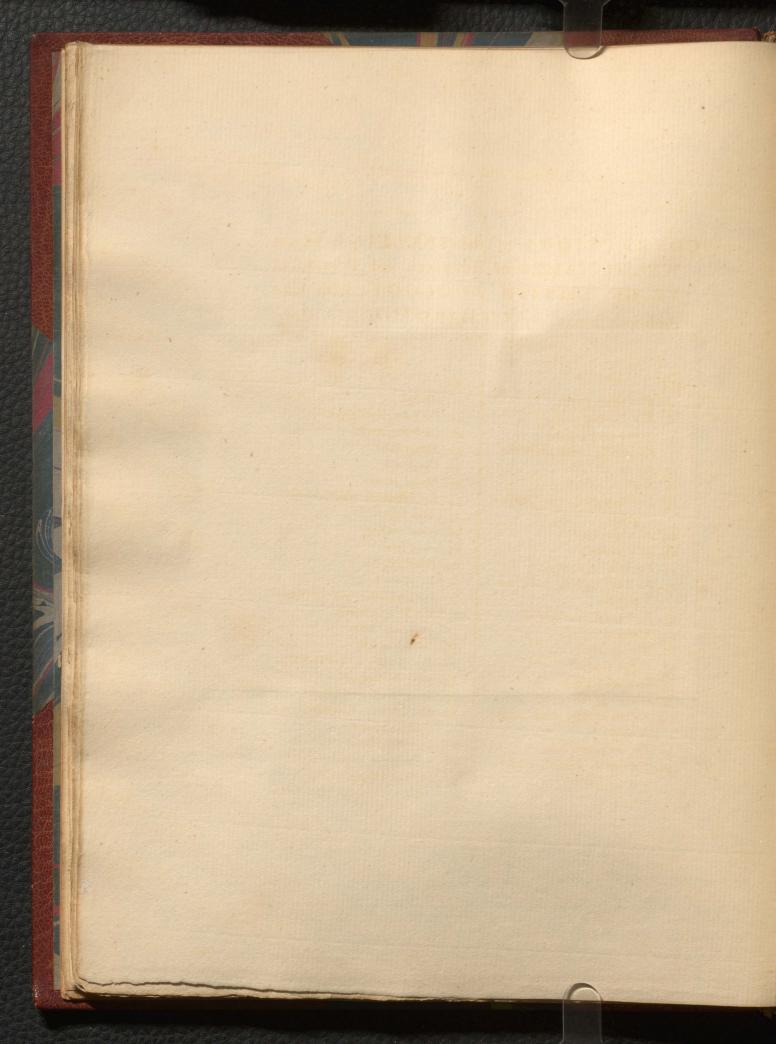
A Hight variety diffring Chiefly in the color of Dail, found at Hudson's bour Pennt tret: Tool pight. Said to inhabit I candinavia, found at obstragen of Overboury, where it is used to take the Wolf, for a Antelope, Della much higher than the other toots, a horse frequently given for it. Latham's higher to discount in 11. to Typopsis n: 11. great confusion has often been in ranging properly the different species of rapacions birds, occasioned by the frequent difference, especially in Fire of the male & female as also the variations of age, which in Jone, takes place almost every year: thus the varieties of sex Lage have frequently been taken for distinct Thecies & sometimes, the more rarely, real distinct species have been thought to have been only desend varieties, as for many years was the case in regard to the Kington't & Hen-Larrier, Which till lately, were judged very erroneously to differ in Jes enly. M. 3: — a Golden Eagle of a Inony whitenep has living in Invedenin 1707 taken 25 years before, Lee Pennants hyph! to che:

- hic 200logy h: 48, the Golden Lagle is found in America See ibid:

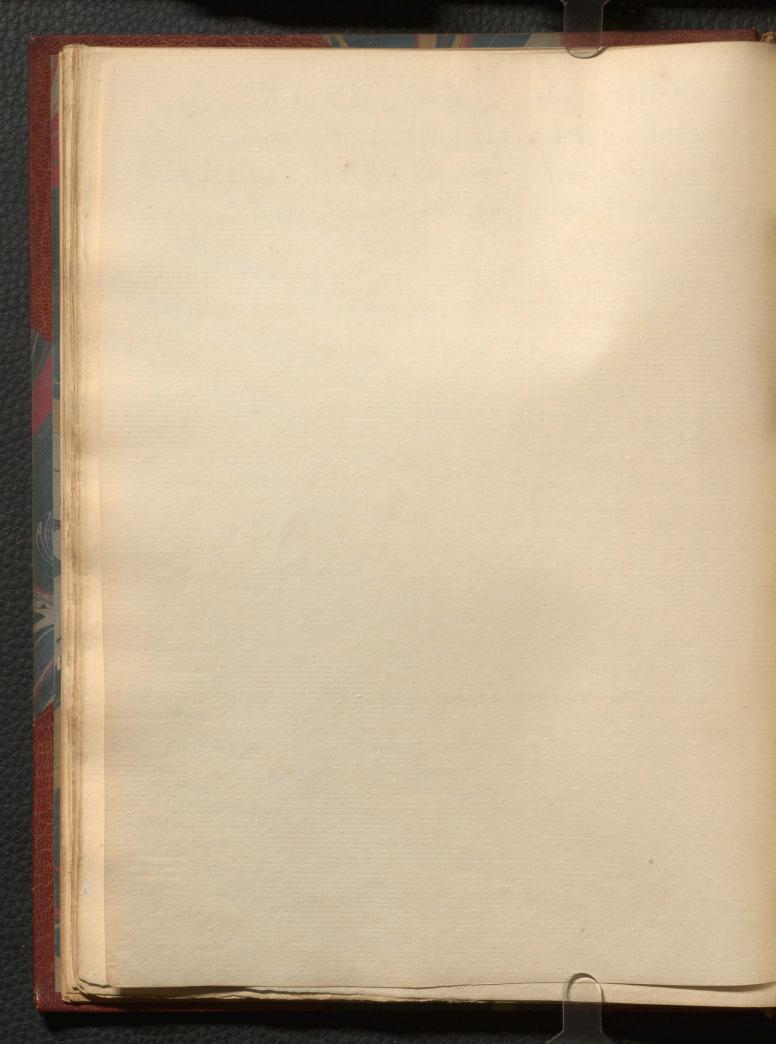
A bottom was shot in 1767, at Balnagorvan in Scotland, measuring from ring to ring & feet 7 inches & from bill to tail 4 ft. 2 inches.—the lagles in Scotland increased to as to become a great musance after the people were disamed in 1715. The Eagle frequently has an airy on the highest & steepest hast of Cheviot in Northumb see Wallis description of do p 309: in Jan: 1784 one was that near Warkworth, it measured from one hip of the ling. to the other when extended, eleven feet & a quarter, another was killed in 1761 near Findal-house in the same County, by William Carrhy of Etal. Lee ibid, it does not seem quite clear, whether above mentioned here Golden Eagles or of the common kind. M: T. - or perhaps Ernes, See a Mp hote from Molyray forther on, in the which Eme 1:149 con: - coming the Eagles, that build hear Kernick in Cumberland. — An Eagle was said in the papers, to have been That near Bridlington in yorkshire, in September 1776, which weighed 6 Frome 9 pounds, its Inlons were 43 inches long, it's leap each 62 inches In Circumference; it was seen hovering in, the air 119 yards high, as measured by the gradrant. Zuare whether not a fondar? a Bird That in France of To enormous a magning tude, as makes it highly probable, it must have been the londor, the largest bird by much, that Can raise itself into the air, with its wings; to those of the Ostrich & Dodo, only Jewing to help them on

another Eagle was taken Nov: 14. 1779 at Cundal hear Boroughbridge, Yakshire by Thos Manners, game keeper to Nat: Cholinery Esq, which measured 3 yards from the tip of one wing to the other, when extended, its talons were 2 inches of long & the bill 4 inches; whether of the of the Golden kind or the Common, was not informed, probably the latter. Nov: 1782 by a servant of John Gough Esof hear Birmingham, in his Pak at Ferry-Lall, the Height of which was 42 inches, the length of the wing, when extended, was eight fect. — in the beginning of Deceme = ber the same year, another Eagle remarkably large, was shot by M. Robt. Wright, near Alaborough in Holderrep. an Eagle was shot November \$, 1784, by a sewant of Charles Chaplin Esq of Blankmy near Lincoln; tho wounded in the wing it was so force, that he was obliged to knock it on the kead with his gun; hotarthstanding which it afterwards recovered itself I was very war esca :
fring; it measured from the point of one wing to the
other, seven feet, seven inches. — the following dreed to was taken out of a morning paper in July 178t, dated Dublin June 29. "If few days a gentleman being on the top of Slieve Donan, Mous observed an Eagle carrying a lamb in his talons, with which he alighted on Slieve Curidat; the gentleman immediately pursued, but before his arrival, the Lamb was devoured by the ravenous bird of its aprociates, several of the bones being broken, as if done by adog?





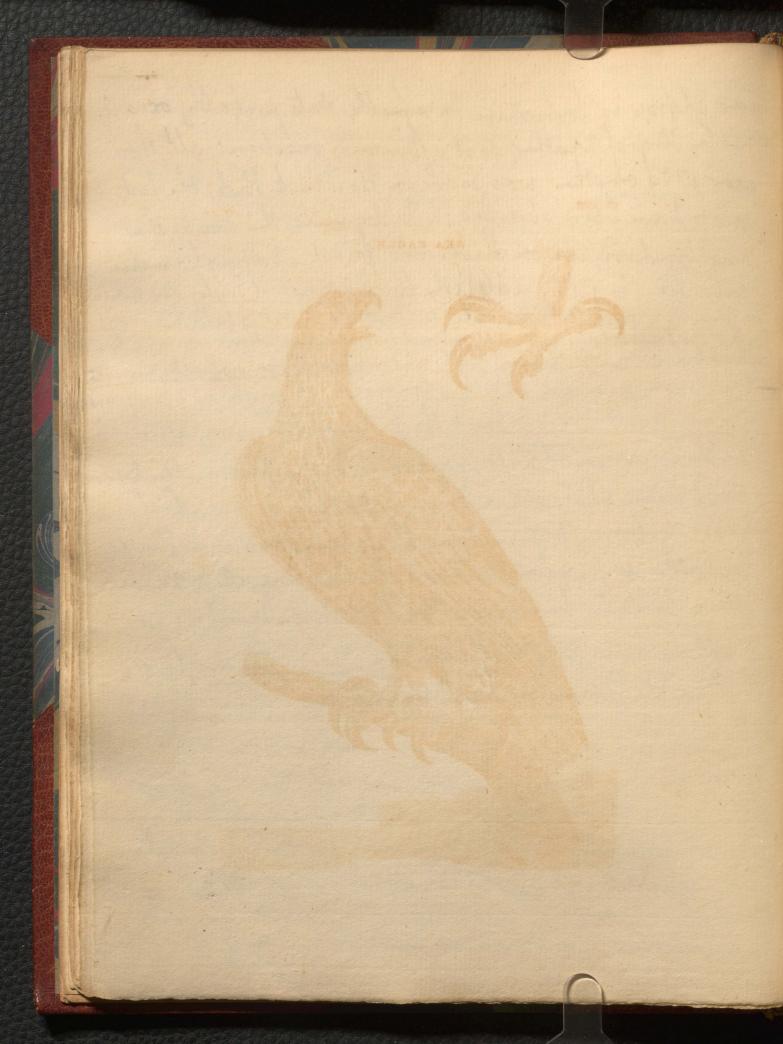
late in Oct. 1765 a golden eagle was shot at Physhope hear Sunderland, it measured between the extremities of the wings Tfeet 6 inches, from the bill to the tail 3 feet, its largest claws 6½ inches long, heart nearly as large as a Theeps.



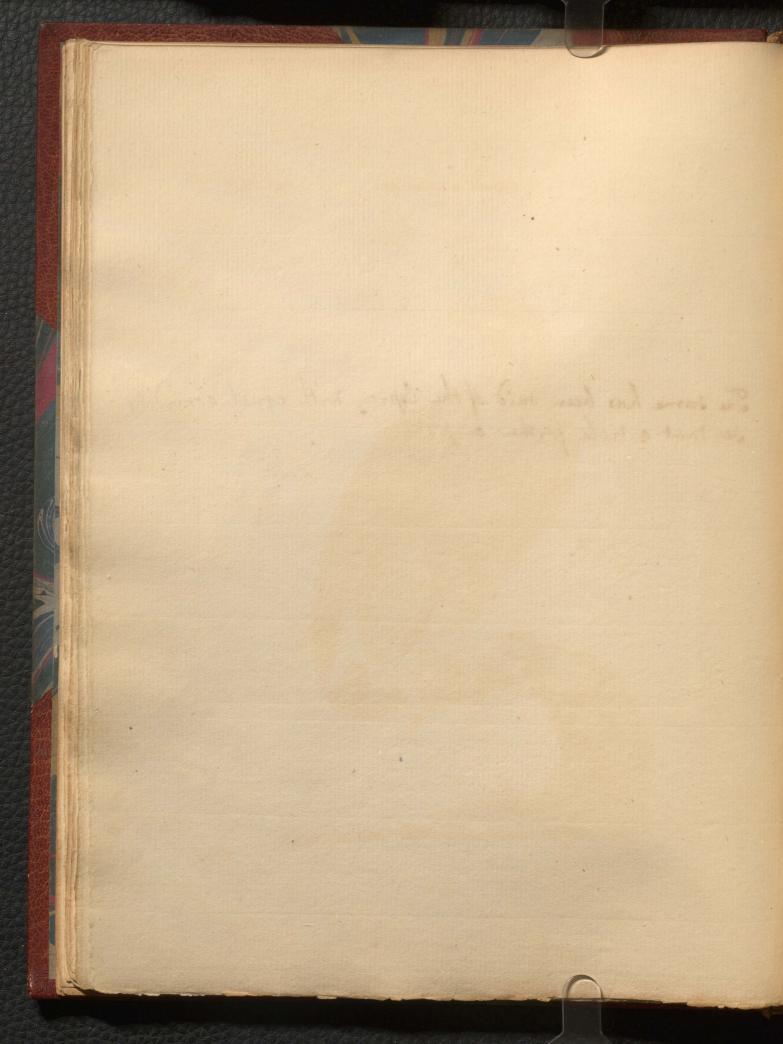
In Sept: 1749 an lagle of a large size was shot by a gentleman 450 disabled as to be taken in the paish of Bolton near Carlisle. In January 1735 an Eagle of a prodigious sire was that near Wark: Northumbeland, it measured 3 yards 23 quarters from A curious French ornythologist in Paris affures the public, in the Journal, that he faw with a te-I other When extended, it had made great lescope, of 16 inches, a large bird of prey, foaring over Paris at the height of 200 fathoms, thereabouts: of what species of Eagle either and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour. He supposes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland, or Ireland, in fearch of a as, of is not related. warmer climate at this feason; and afferts, that the Laemer-Gehier takes alternately a flight from the highest mountains of our hemisphere to on the Iwale near Langton, in May 1746 the Andes or Cordilleras of the new world. Some, who have studied and watched the emigration of I Newcastle, it's wings measured two yards birds, may, perhaps, publish their opinions concerning these wonderous airy voyages; for the I the points, by the rise scarce a Golden Eagle. French observer scruples not to say, that from the Brit wisles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps, the Pyrennées, or Eagle was that near Cheviot hills by J. 91: Gray B. it had soized his dog & was endeavouring to carry it of, it had done much damage in the neighbourhood I had destroyed lambs of one person to the value of 6 pounds. --In 1769 an Er a very lorge brown lagle was down taken alive near Wareham in Dorsetshire, in a decay trop, belonging to Tho? late Done Esql., its wings when extended from primion to primion, measured 8 feet, two inches. - The Golden Eagle is found as high as Norway, also abt the Urallian mountains & South of Jibinia, a variety of it at Hudowis bay Pennt otect: Zool: voll: 2, p. 195, t. - often called the common Eagle, as oftenest Jeen. Mons. Buffor makes this & the Fealco Melanotis only varieties of the same species. Which opinion one should Imagine M. Pennant agrees in, by calling this Eagle black . Jee over leaf. The following curious circumstance concerning an Eagle, happened in March 1787, at hear Ballyldre in Ireland, -As Charles Crymble Esqr was in pursuit of an have in that heighbourhood, an Eagle suddenly Darted down whom it & comed It into the air quite out of right. I ometime after a second

have being started, was carried away by the same Lagle in like hannon but with this difference, that the former was Jeen no more but the latter has seen dropt by the eagle at some hundred yards with the skin I flesh tomp. - An Eagle, said to be the largest ever seen in England, of what species not mentioned, was taken by a taylor on a gate near Carleton in he no its wings whenextended, were 3 yards 8 inches in length between tipes ty; being claimed by S. ... Langhorn Dof the manor, it was delivered to him, but on its being known in London, one of the Fings Kalconers demanded it as a royal bird & bringht it to Kensington. The a larger mentioned on the other side . -Mr Pennant confirms, what he hinted before, that the Ralco Melanotus & Fulous is the same bird in his supple to his Sind not come to its perfect colour. — Jeen in Northern Europe as for as Drontkein, found on the highest rocks of the Urallian chain, frequent in Sibinia, Where it trakes its rests on rocks, the Tartars & Kalmucks use it in tal: = conny. Pennt Arch: Ivil: vol: 2 pigt - inhabits various parts of Russia, found about Wormerch on the Don in vast rumbers called the Ralmicks Birkout, Lby the N: Americans Apisk-Mickesne. Latham. Dupple to Syng: This pilo. - M'Latham thinks if the King-tail & Black Eagle are not the same species, they are only Variches of each other the tat thickons bruy, where both are found they have different hames, the latter being called there; letterich nicherue, the former Apisk- illisherue. He transcan lagles are I maller than the European. Ibid pi8. - About the year 1720 an lagle was caught upon Kinderscout mount,

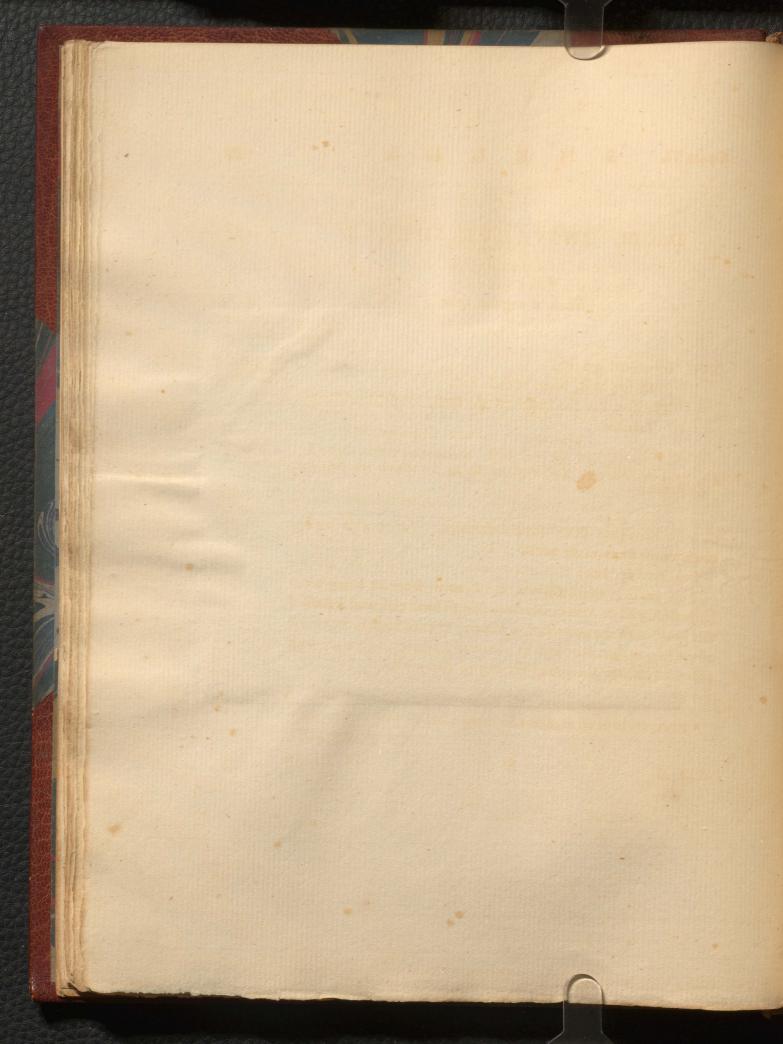
hear Glopop in Derbyshive in a feeble state probably occasio. = ned by Itrep of weather as it afterwards recovered, ab! the year 175g another was seen in Hard wick Pak, the last Said to have been observed in Derbyshire, the two in that reighbourhood, viz on Thirewood forest Attinghamshine were Jeen in 1782. - altho the black & ring tail Eagles are now in deneral thought to differ only accidentally, yet it is said, their eggs differ the the that laying overn intense ferrigine um lituris suturationitus; the black Eagle overn sordide album, magulis valut nutribus rubiginosis de flumbles presentations. Very common in North America as high as New found. =land, multitudes about the falls of Niagara, attracted by the carcases of wito beast, which are prequently hur: = ried down the cataract in attempting to crop the Fiver above it found in Rufia, Libria & Ramto:
-chatha & frequent about the Caspian Lag Where they breed in high trees. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol 2, p. 194. Me Latham Days the American Jed-Eagles are larger Han the European. Luppl, to Syrop: fig.



Eugle The same has been said of the Osprey with equal aboundity, Jee that article forther on. p:154. -

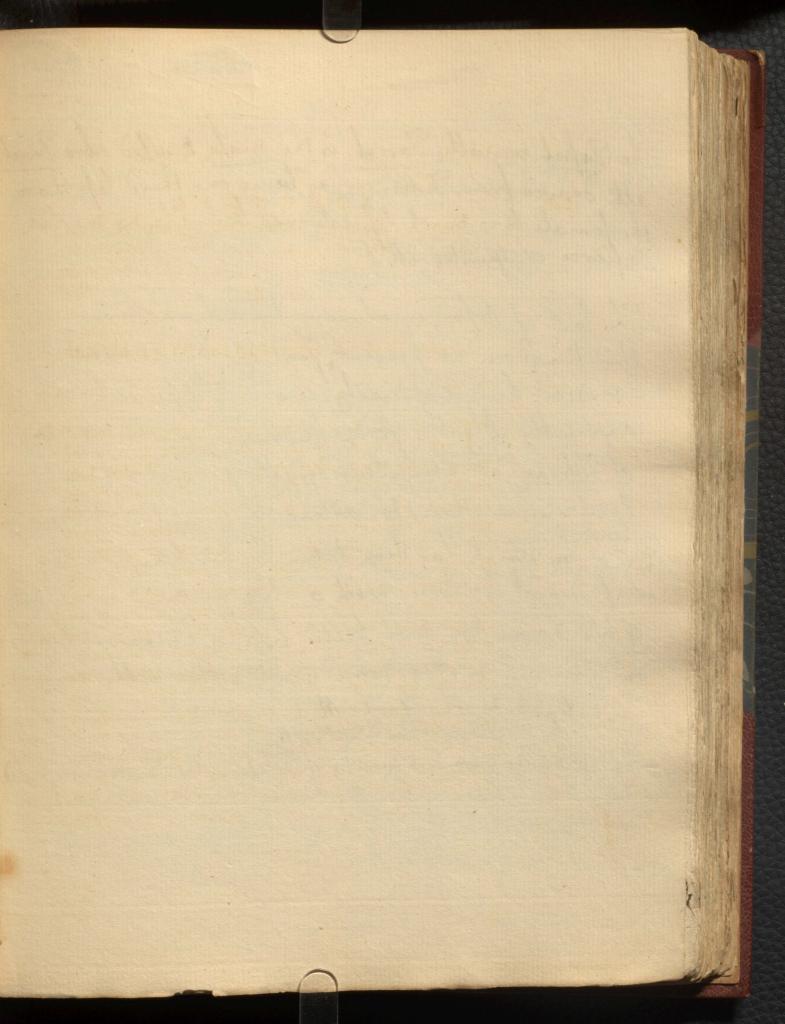






Inhabits Europe as high as Lapmanh, & Iceland, Common in Greenland, also in Jouth Rubia & on the Volda, the Danes callit Fish-Orne Pennt dorch: Lool: vol: 2 p:214. Itays in Greenland all the years - Mr Pennant in his Arctic Loology pits Jays that the Eme or Cinesous Eagle is the first year wholly dusky, even to the bill, Cere & Hail; in the 2 year the Cineseous Color Commences, tepelated with black; the tail becomes white & the ends of its feathers for some time tipped with black. he also relates from M'Gedman, that it is easily made tame & Can easily dishingrush its master; is a gowardly & Huggish species L will be put to flight even by Turkies, is particularly food Offish. -In a nest of the live near Leswick in Cumberland was found a grey or Hulre-water brout, one of the young his was kept alive by D. Heyslam, he kept it above ten years it was tes either lix or Jeven years before the tail became White. Trypl! to Latham's Tyngipil, we seen by this, how easy are mistakes made concerning the different species of rapacions binds, as they after their plumage at such different times. M. T .. _ About the eind of October 1788 a Gent forling on Middan in Cumberl? saw a large brown lagle descend from a precipice & attack a well grown lamb & was going to mount with his hrey, when the gent fired & wounded him in the pinion of his left wing, the bird still retained its prey & behets him with a menacing aspect, he however pulled a cord out of his packet, which he thren with some danger over his reck, which rendered him more quiet I led him so gently towards a tree, till he could get some apistance, which he obtained soon after I conveyed him safe to his house, he was of the great size, being six feet 3 inches from head to the end of the tail, 4 feet round the girthes, weighed 62 pounds I whether an some, Golden lagle or of whatever other species, can't be ascertained by the account given.

The Ingenious M Gray, who was well versed in Natural his:
- tory & Spent much time in the Study of it, in the latter years of his life, seems to think the Eagles, that build in the highbour. = hood of Kennick were Ernes, see his memoirs Lletters published by Mr Mason p 358, being at a farm-house & hules from Kernick he says, our furner was himself the Man, that last year plundered the Eagles Eyrie; all the dale are up in arms on Such an occasion for they lose abundance of lambs yearly, not to mention haves, partridges, grouse &c. he was let down from the cliff in ropes to the shelf of the rock, on which the nest was built, the people about shouting and hollowing to pight the do birds, which flew screaming round, but did hot dare to attack him. he brought off the Eaglet, (for there is rarely more than one and an addle egg. The nest was roundish, & more than a yard over, made of things thisted together. Jeloom a year paper, but they take the brood or eggs, and Sometimes they shoot one, sometimes the other parent; but the Surviver has always found a Mate (probably from Ireland) & they breed near the To place. By his description I learn that this species is the Erne, the Vultur Allicalla or Albiella of Linnous last edition.



The Tapel usually Tarcel is the male, *called also Tiercel, all derived from Tertianius, as being one third lefs than the female & is much lefs esteemed, being by no means so fierce or Spirited. A.T. The Earl of Orford, is almost the only hobleman in this Kingdom at present fond of this antient dis eversion, he is extremely curious I purchases annually Hanks from Germany I the North of Europe at very considerable prices & Las Germans & others to attend I discipline them . -A heron which had been taken by his hands alive Lafterwards let loose with a ring fastened on its foot of his rame &c was killed by the Emperors hanks in Jermany in 1779 Jome years after & the ring Jent back to the land. M: T:. - Lond orford died in Ded vygt. In yorkshire also is a Jociety of Falconers, the most distinguished among them is Col: Thornton, who has been long much attacked to this amusement.





SPORTING.

Colonel THORNTON of Yorkshire, who was lately honored with a visit from the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, is distinguished the most effective sportsman in all England—the following scale of his success on an expedition to the Highlands in the year 1783,—is well authenticated in the North.—The quantity of game killed by Hawking amounted to 325 of different classes; and those by shooting, to 1043. Lord Eglineton's gun befores that period was supposed to have superior pretensions,—particularly after the victory over Lord Thanet for 200 Guineas:—Colonel Thornton, who afterwards engaged, won the field with great advantages.

17.75	150		17	1 4 4		
	104	Moor Game	- (dun'
33 + 1	180	Partriages.	1	nk)		Col. Thornton, No. 2, a farrious guu, beat Lord Eslington's for a rump and dozen.
	2	Black Cocks.				for
6	7	Plarmigans.				2, a
3	11	Snipes.	Hawkes.	Total.	325	n, No. 2, a Eslington's
	3	Pheafants.	Нач	I	Hawking	E E
1 15	7	Quails.			lawk	ol. Thornto beat Lord and dozen.
	1	Ducks.			1	eat and d
1000	10	Woodcocks.				Co
1	689	Moor Game.				500
1	15	Black Game.				for
	36	White Game.				land
rance	34	Snipes.				Eng
2	5	Woodcocks.				aH
600	3	Grey Plover.				nged d Th
N N N	3	Caernvauns,				halle
100	3	Phenfants.				th c
10.17	_4 -	Ring Ouzle.	ot.	al.	43	which of lo
107	6	Pettril.	Shot.	Total.	Shooting 1043	one ed ar
TO I	1,3	Ducks.			ootin	the
x pea	1	Blue Leveret.		1	Sh	was
an D	1	Sea Magpie.				o's Gun was the one which challenged all Guineas, accepted and loft by Lord Thanet
Killed on an expension to the ritoria Area, an element by accompanies of the state	1	Sea Gull.	a la		*	Lord Eglington's Gun was the one which challenged all England for 200 Guineas, accepted and loft by Lord Thanet.
Kine	21	Hares.	1			Guile
SAME	57	Partridges.				T P
25	149	-Rabbits.		1		Los

Fish kined on an Expedition to the HIGHTANDS, under taken by Lieutenant-Colonel THORNTON, June 15 1787.

Salmon	Trout	Pike	Perch	Parr	Char	Ecis			
1	69	104	6	13	2	5			
Hawking 325									

Shooting 1043
Fishing 820
Total 2188

dufas this is the most frequent species has generally been applied to it. M: 7:
t, a native of Scandinavid L

this pretty common Jeotland.

gland for parting the amuse:

y in the highest Itale, he used

Falcons of different lots from

route only serve for one season;

res some from Denmark & Norway:

used to esteem the most capital dis

the travels of Pietro della Valle an elonging to Henry Second of Ferance, way in pursuing the small bushand taken two days after in the Isle of ring fastened to its foot tim the same to the Duke of Levena from the Canany Islands on the distance 240 leagues, ready 740 miles.

obliged to fo ab A Politicult to determin minable, his genteel manner, or the clear interagent conviction he conveys; his ample discussion The Tapel wouldy Taycel is Hand it gave me great pleasure to find myself anticipated in a justification of them by a writer so Laves but little more to be added in their defence, all derived from Tertianius, as fully competent to the undertaking. From long and intimate acquaintance with the dockyards, I am convinced his observations are founded in truth, and that, fo far from their deferving the the female & is much les esteer obloging loaded on them, there is not a publick body who in general conduct themselves more properly nor with fricter rectitude; most of To fierce or Spirited. M.J. them being of good families, have had liberal educations, (and would defpife the little mean practices suggested by an Œconomist. The last of Orford, is almost many to drudge through the inferior degrees of Confiderable premiums were given for their adthis Kingdom at present fono allowance: and with perquilities to very inconfiderable, that they have been to very nconfiderable, that they have been under the nereffity of continuing burthensome on their friends = version, he is extremely Co support a decent appearance. Most of the superior departments, as the annually Hanks from possessions fipport the character of Gentlemen, will not, at the prefent time, when every necessary of live is so greatly enhanced, more than of Europe at very Consider them to live, they have not, therefore, without some other resource, the least prospect, if Germans Lotter to after wants and infirmities of old age. Thus circ mflanced, any one must be fotally A herone which had been take them of fuch dearly surned advantages, derived from constant fatiguing and extraordinary attention in giving Merchants the utmost dispatch .-Lafterwards let loose with a la matters of great confequence between individuals, persons employed by the mu ual consent of two parties to trans. It their business, are always well rewarded for care, fidelity, and exertion: The Clerks in the Dock-wards are, in my opinion, exactly so situated with Goof his same &c was killed in germany in 1779 Jome vernment and the Merchants, the reliance being mutual, a fait ful, active executi n of their tufinels must be productive of reciprocal advantage; Sent back to the Earl. M. but, in a greater degree to the Merchants, whose interest essentially depends on quick returns and Lod orford died in Dedre punctual payments. Your correspondent, an coonomift, observes, that " money is the main spring In yorkshire also is a rociety of villainy;" he might also have faid, it is the prin-cipal spur to honelt industry.—Gratuities on the principle they are given to those gentlemen, have among them is Col: Thornton, who that Africa: the hope of reward, cheers the hours of fedentary application, and st mulates them to this amusement. exert their abilities in expediting the tedir us complicated business that frequently comes under their I have been induced to become their defender from period conviction that they deferve the most favourable confideration of government, it being evident by the premises, that gentlemen placed in the offices, devote the best part of their lives in the inferior flations, where they cannot support bon Clyes equal to

N.B. Em or Eme, signifies, Ibelieve, in the Scotch-Jaxon An Eagle in general, but as this is the most frequents heries seen there, the name has governously been applied to it. M: 7:_ - for the most part, a native of Scandinavid & His Kretty common leotland. of late years the Earl of Orford has been the most distinguished in England for partning the amuse: - ment of Feationing in the highest Itale, he used Germany, Which would only serve for one season; he had also at times some from Denmark & Norway: Heron-hanking he used to esteem the mot capital dis Mr Buffon in his introduction to his history of Birds vol: 14 p: 32 relates from the travels of Pietro della Valle an account of a Falcon belonging to Henry second of Ferance, Which having lost its way in purning the small bustand at Gentainbleau, was taken two days after in the bile of Maler & knownly the ring fastened to its foot Lin the same place a Seal can sent to the Suke of Levend from the Canany Islands, which returned from I Andalusia to the Canany Islands vir derwife in 16 Lours, the distance 2 to leagues, hearly 7 to thile. The learned De Thon (Thuanus) somewhere mentions a fale = con that flew from London to Paris in one night.

Mr Brunnich in his Orn: Corealis, Jays the Halconers frequents Imply the tail-feathers, when worn out or broken with others from different birds, fastening the new to the base of the old ones, by which means it is possible new species thay have been created by the most intelligent describers, who were not acquainted with this circumstance. The King of Denmark annually sends Norway & Sceland Fealcons as a present to the King of Ferance, believe they are mostly gyfalcons & often quite White, which I have been told are the most esteemed. M.T.

Copmy,

found in America with very little variation, frequent in Kants = chatka & in Jummer even under the Archie Zone of Europe & Asia; rare in Rupia, found as low on the Wolga as the track between Syrran Laraboff, where they are said to be the Support of the I'me as of the White-tailed lagle in America, each living by it's labours. Pennt track: Tool: vol: 2, p:299. the osprey or Bato Burrard breeds frequently on the Mopes near freeightake in Northumberland & are called there by the common people Bastard Eagles; Der Wallis Northumb volis, p.12. According to Mr Oedman of tweden, as quoted by Mr Pennant on the hops of the highest trees & makes its hest with wonderfulast of the trigs of the fir tree & lines it with Polyhodjes, large 3 eggs morbled with mist color the size of a hears, it orings ish of tespents to feed its young Leels of a vast live, there make its rest very tobid, it does not kney on binds, but fish Lements only; defends its next with great I print, is migratory in larden & returns in I pring after the Lite. - this strange error of the difference of the two feet, is most unaccountably adopted by that great modern father of habural history Linnous. — Jee his Lyst: p:12g. — Still more singular, as this opinion was long since deemed erroneous & abourd by our illustrious Ray. M: J:. — Seep. 140 — Same val of the clear lagle.

Two Oshreys were shot in Delaphine, one at I twelvy hreserted to J. Aston Lever May 20, 177g, the other in October 1706, the wings of the former when extended, reached the finches & 12, it weighed to gounces & varied slightly from that described by M. Pennant. —

Jebnary 1788 of a large Hank (of what species hot Said) that alt.

18 years before, was at the house of John Payne Fearmer at

Abots-Langley Hests, which every day about 12 o clock

was on the farmers howing out of his hand with a litely

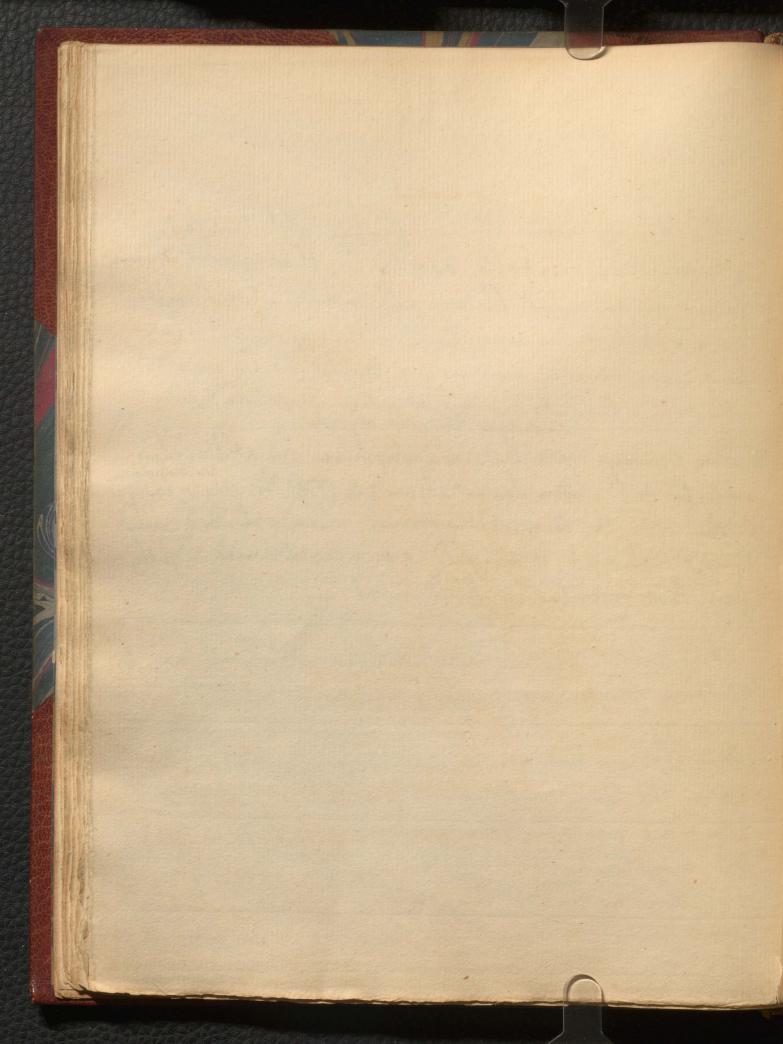
raw meat, would fly down from one of the highest trees of

rest upon his hand a after having fed, flew aways at

was seen ho more of than till the next day at the

Jame times it was remarkable, he never would come at any
other time of the day, the often called this continued fong, of he.

this Bird seemed hever to have been dones hicaled before it took it station.

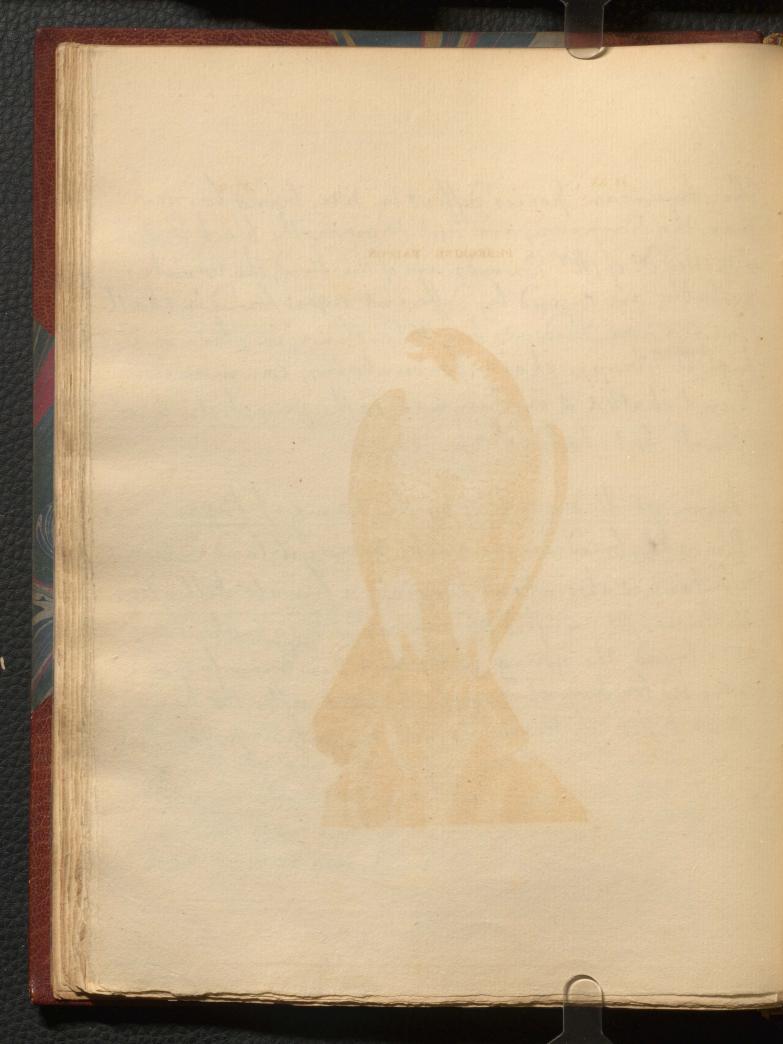


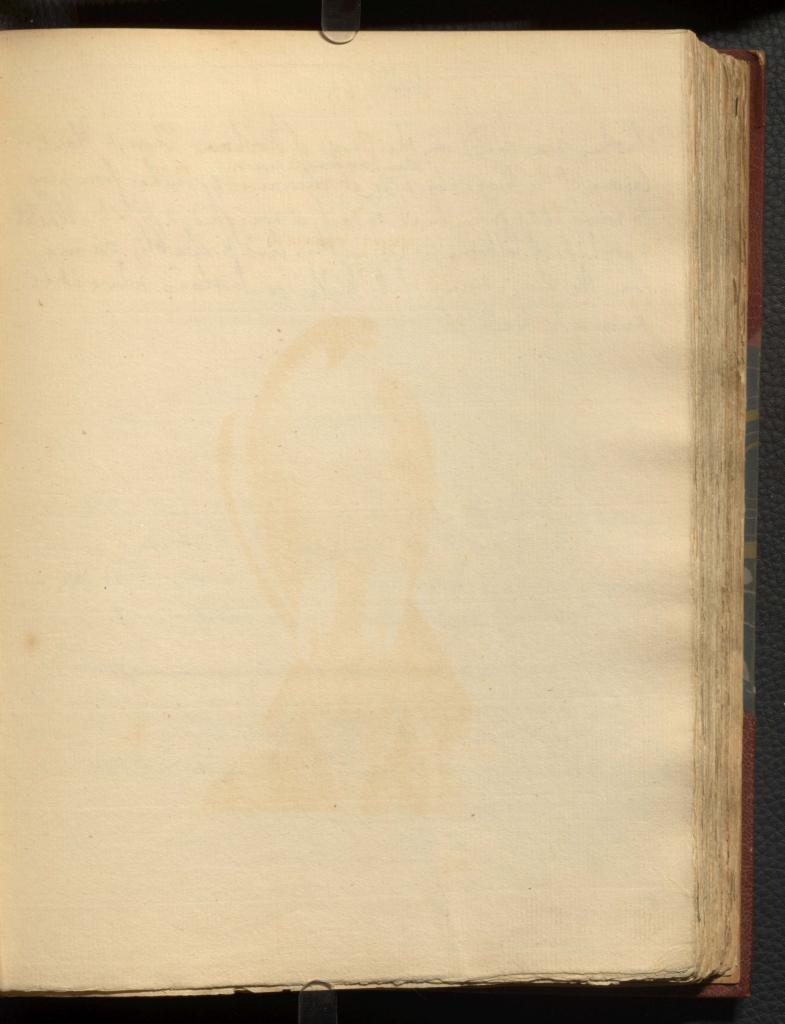


Mr Pennant in the 800 edition of his Scotch tour 1769 po 27%, mentions a large white Hank, he supposes an unspotted bird of this species, which had bred for the twelve years immediately preceding, at Hilleigh-breen, hear Hackneps, four miles from Scorborough.

mostly a native of the farthest horthern Countries, as Worway, Iceland I even Greenland. - often quite White. I had a very fine one presented me in 177th by the East of Orford MT: Is another sent me from Denmark by M. Falnihus about the same time M.T..

Byr Jalen The American Species differs in Fize, being larger Han the European, are apt to vary, the black Fealcon Ashotted do of Mr. Edwards are of this kind, the varieties probably are caused by different ages: found in North America from Hudson's bay to Carolina, in Asia on the high I dibrian chain of mountains, common in Kamtschatha & in Jummer to the very ctrctic Circle. Pennts Arch: Zod: vol: 2, p: 203. known at thidron's buy by the rame of Papana sen Laycake, breed in the rocks near Gilsland in lum: = beland & also about lessich, a female killed there in hay 1781 weighed 36 ownces It, 19 inches long 242 broad, the young in the nest 3 in number & were fed for several days by the Cock after the hen was killed. Latham's supplt to Synopsis p: 18. -

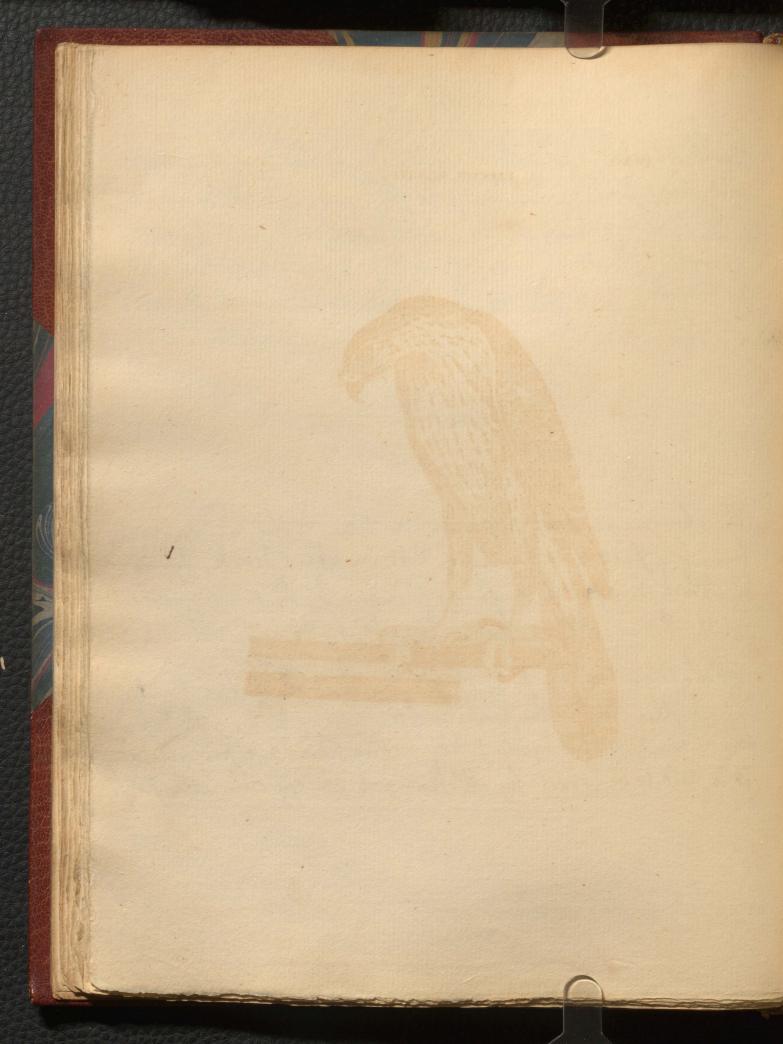


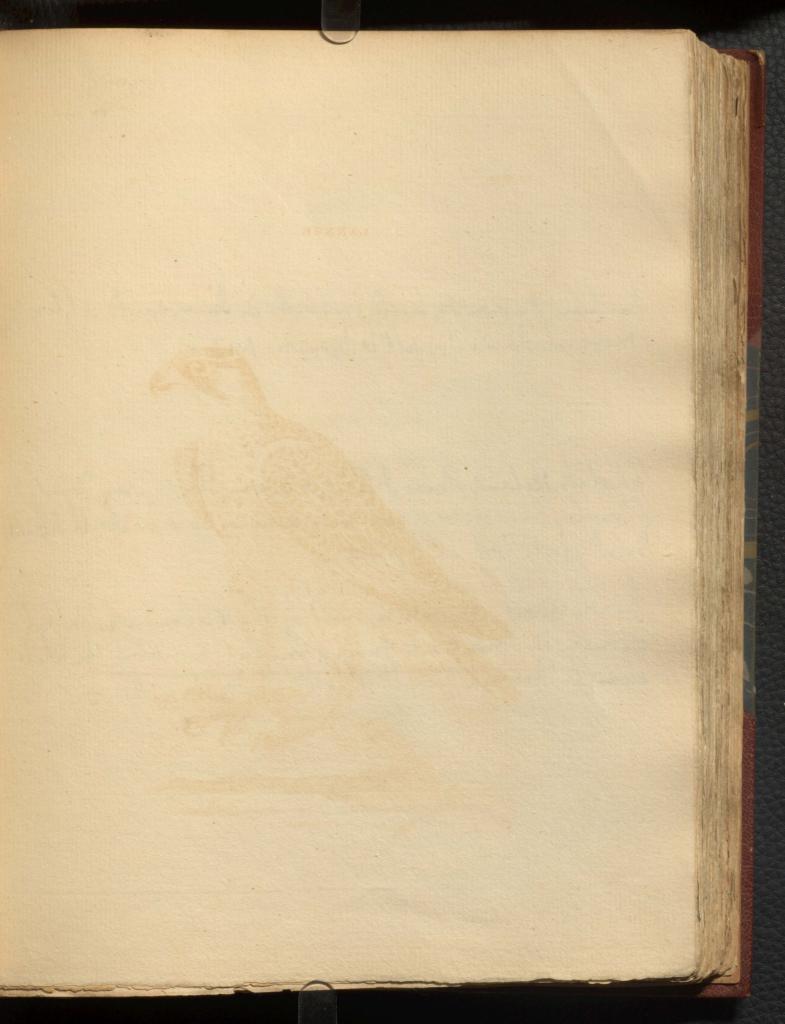


Swith Falern Conother was killed on the Verge of Woolmer Forest Hants
by one of the keepers in 1781, it measured 32 inches from army
to wing d21 from beak to tail & weighed 2 pt 2 - Whiles
hat: hist: of Jelborne p: 278. — this bird probably came
from the mountains of N: Wales or Scotland where it is known he breed ibid.

The American Tort Inperior in Tize to the European, being 2 feet 2 inches long, that in New York, found in North Europe as high as Feinmalk, but not fouther Jouth Han Astrachan. Pennt. Arch: Lod. vol. 2/203.

Matham Jeems to be of gainion that the Feal con Gentle is probably only the young of the Joshanik, Jee 2 Ste to broke and of his Impl! to Jyron pital.—this Jeems not probable, as it is said to be larger by M. Pennant, see opposite letter pref.



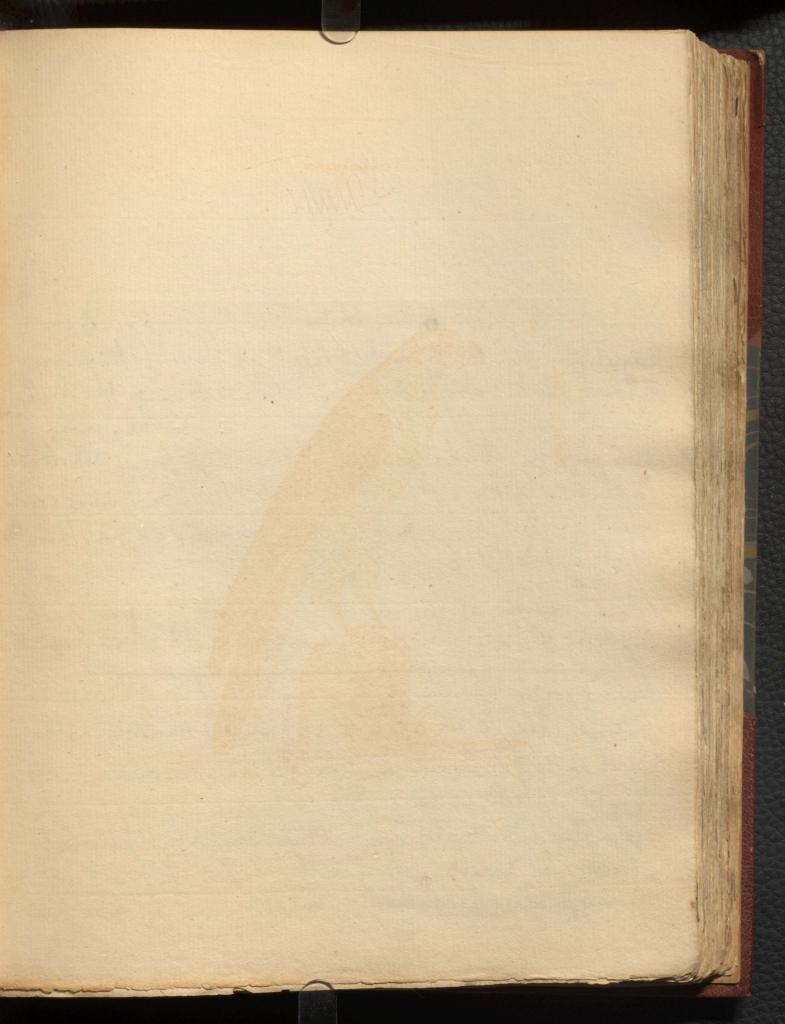


Lanux

Las been known to build in rocks in Invercant & Glen=
= more. Latham's Jupplt to Jyropsis p:17. -

Inhabits Iceland, Peroe Isles & Iweden, Tartanian desets Aboraba, breed in very low trees, none in East or South Sibina, Pennt: Arct; Tool: vol 2 p:22t.

known about Atrachan, used by the Calmuchs in Ral= = conry, in Jome parts migratory but remains the Whole year in France Lupplt to Lathmis Symposis p: 21. —



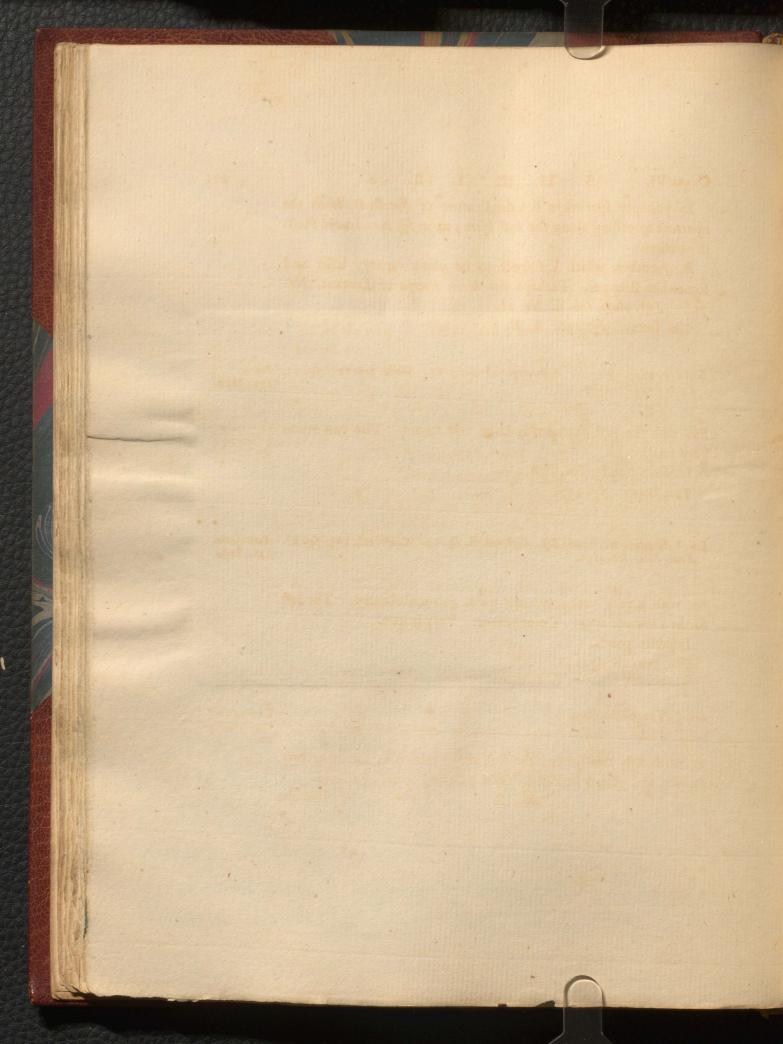
Sochawi (

American Superior in Size to the European, abound in Carolina, Spirited linds but lefs than those of Murcory, a large white variety Inid by Pallas to to be on the Mrallian mountains, motted with brown & yellow, they are commen in Sibinia paricularly East part, found white in Kamtschatka, extend to the niver Americate excele = lent in Falconny & used by the Imperore China. Pennts otrot: Ioil: vol: 2, p: 204. -

Inever down this species, but, by all accounts, it agrees much in colour & shape with the Spanow-Hank, the much larger MJ. female larger than the male, as in most of the rapacions brids, I paler on the upper parts, marked beneath with oval spots of dusky-black, giving it the appearance of the light Falcon, called in Indian Juma, young like the females I the males don't attain their full plumage for Jeveral moults, young makes called Midge-Banged yourg formales Midge-Juma. Japplt to Last! Jynopsis, h:16.



Goshawh Jen. 157



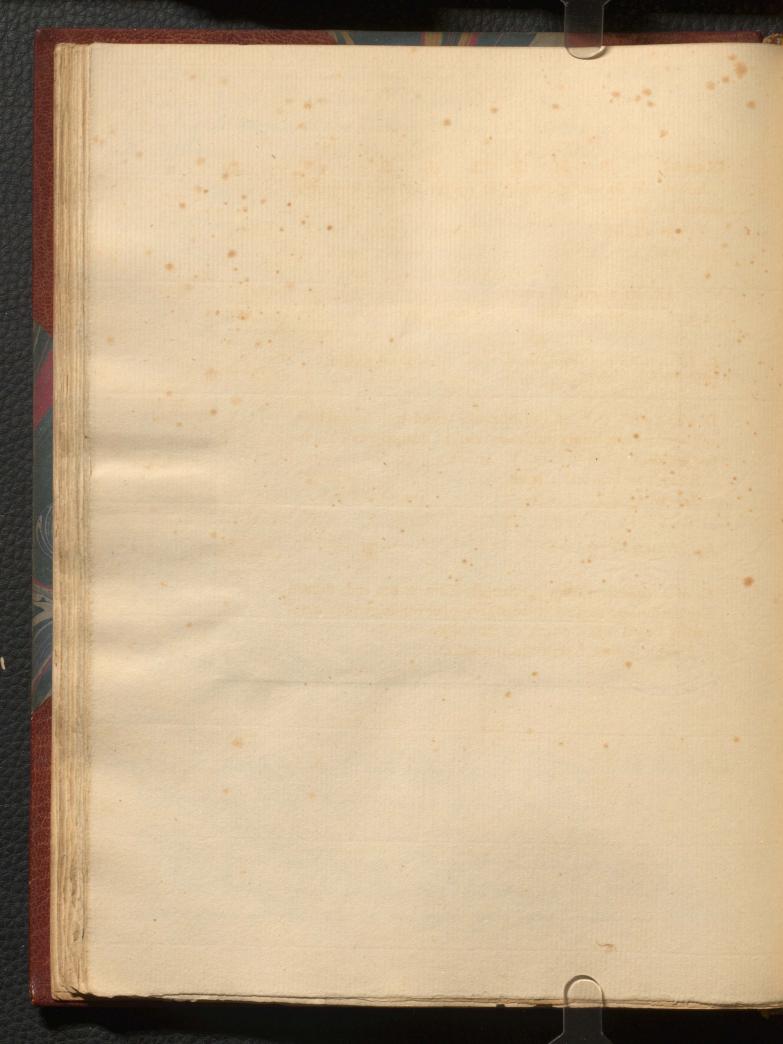
A very singular like was mentioned in the Gent? Mag: for Feb: 1788, to have been ten dow years before in Lo Corker gardens at Marston hear Frome in Tomersets hire & had been there four or five years was a quardian to the place against all maranders even of its, our species, Rats, mice & birds fell a victim to it cats & dogs formit him their greatest enemy, would even attack a man if a stranger, except M. Jones the head-gardiner was with hims would continue to do it, till a comainted, was thought by Milians abetter gran than the best doop, as no creature of the carte or air was take from his talons: When he saw a stranger he soared upon the ring very high 2 taking deveral circuits, dropt down from perpendicular on his head like a stone; he never paired.

The Lite is a migratory bird in Iweden & is return the first to return in Joing see Pennants Jupp! to chic Zoology pita from Modedman. The eggs are blueish white, inclining to red at one end, blending itself with white by small markings, hupple to Lath. Lyndring hill-Great many of this species are seen glicing in the air in Huntingdonshive near Stilton Lin the righboushood of Whittlesea Meer, probably drawn there by the number of water fort in those wett, morapy countries M.J. that be must have meant Ravens not lites, as the former are now found in great plenty in the environs & perhaps in the times of Chusius, when London was more thinly inhabited, might hunt out their prey in the very street, but kites are a very shy bird, not steet common in any norts of England, much left in or about the metropolis M.T.

A kite was taken in a trap at Newmarket in March 1789, with the name of Col: Thornton of Thornwille Co. York, on a brak ring fastened to his leg, it seems it had been taken in Hanking by him in 1778& after affording much sport, was lett fly with this ring; was very large. — In July 1786, a man named Holland, took a Lite's or flead, nest in skellingthorn wood near Lincoln, in which were two young ones. & what is very singular, there were found in the nest, two couple of rabbits, two pair of de trockings, pocket handkerchiefs &sche. They continue in Ingland in all Jeasons, M. Pennant Jays Le La, Jeen young ones taken the latter end of May or begin: = ning of June in the great woods in Lincolnshire bolon= = ging to J. Jos: Banks. Pennt Arct. Eool: Vol:2, p:224. -Inhabit North Surope, as high as Jaylsberg in Normany, but not father, grit Iweden in autumn, many supposed to retire to Egypt found in vest humbers about Cairon seepilied. —. A lite was shot near Jad caster in yorkshire, in 1766, Whigh measured from Wing-end to Wing-end, When stretched out, nearly 2 yand; it lamed the hands of one Haxup the took & tore out the eyes of a lad g years old. They are said to great destroyer of Wood-pigeons & ove said in a search, of their favourite food, to prey on Mice, See Wallis North. vol., h:311. - Tibbald mentions a black kite (black gled) among the Scoth birds of his time, it is thought by Mr Latham to be the Milan noir of British & the Braunermald Geyer of Kramer & differs from the Common Kite first in size, being smaller, 2dly in color, being much darker & 3th in having the rail-feathers nearly even at the end or at least very little forked. See Lath: Synop vol. 1, p. 62.



Hite 158





And diffed taking

Inhabits England, Norway, Lapland & North America, Laving been shot in Connecticut. Pennt etret: Tool: vol. 2, p: 200.

Thave another shot in England, Tometime in the year 1776. Mist.

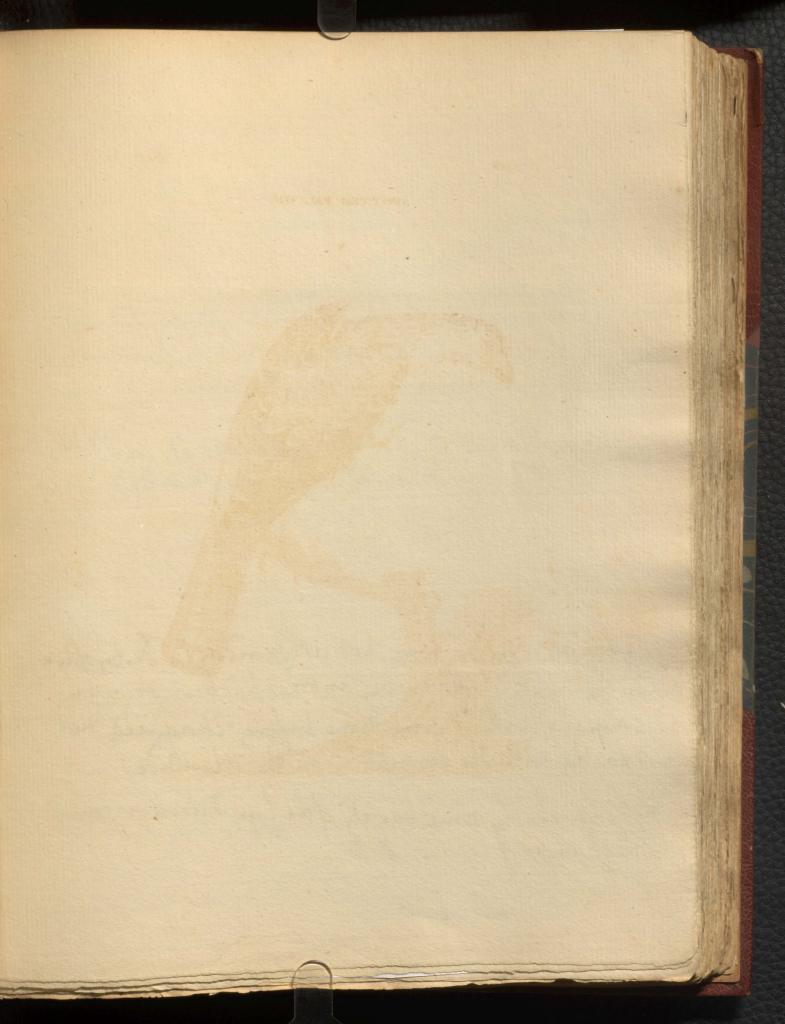
M'Latham has a bird in his popelinon, much resembling
this species of thinks it a variety along only, it is one foot
ter inches, differs chiefly in the tail, the ground color of it is
a cream colorered white, near the trip a boar of brown
above an inch in breadth, above that, a second of about \$\frac{1}{2}do?

I above these each feather has a shot in the middle, mimicking
when spread a 3. bar, besides which, the two onter feathers
on each side are marked with a few inregular Shots of
frown, almost the whole of their lingth on the onter webs.
The above was presented to him by the ked. D. Wilgrep of Elthum,
who shot it in spiffelk, he also gave him another, largered with
more brown in the buil. Lotham's chipple to dynap: p: 19.

Com, Buzzan found in Europe as high as Sonomor, migrates in Antumn, Tearce in Rufria & Fibinia, found in Winter as low as Worderch, the American differs in size I some other pare = hiculars, but hot sufficient to make a separation, called in New-York Great Her hanh strugg there the whole year, lairs in may to eggs. Bennis dich: Lot. vol. 24: 207.—

It obtained the name of the Invoches from a vulgar error, that it had 3 testicles M.T. --The Kestrel Alpanon Hank appear to me, to be much more common in most parts of England M: Ti. _ a hen-Burrard was shot sitting upon her eggs at Wycliffe, as early as the 25th of April 1787, M.J. _ To however sometimes seen soaring in the air like a kite parti: = andarly in some of the fine clear days in autumn. M: Ti. -The Burraid voices so much, owings as may be supposed, to difference of age & sex, that scarce two can be found exactly similar. M: 5:it is common all over hope, in France Cabled Goirds the table 2 thought good food being very fat, Common in Jain, particularly chragon & called there Afferrary, the eggs are Juid by some to be cinercous with deeper coloured to Shots, by

Ther, blueish white, marked with inregular reforms that, usually 3 in the vest, of a globular shape. Supple to Lath? Synopsis p: 14. -



A spotted Fedeon was shot at Sponden in Derbyshire in the month of November, another had been seen in Company with it some time before, it agreed hot exactly with the description on the other side.

not improbably some variety of the Gyr-Falcon or some of its changes of Colour. M: 3:...

May Busgard

Inhabits as for North as Londmer, found implients in open parts of Rupid & Sibinia hear woods, preys much on Lizards. Pennts Arch: Zool: vol: 2, p 224.

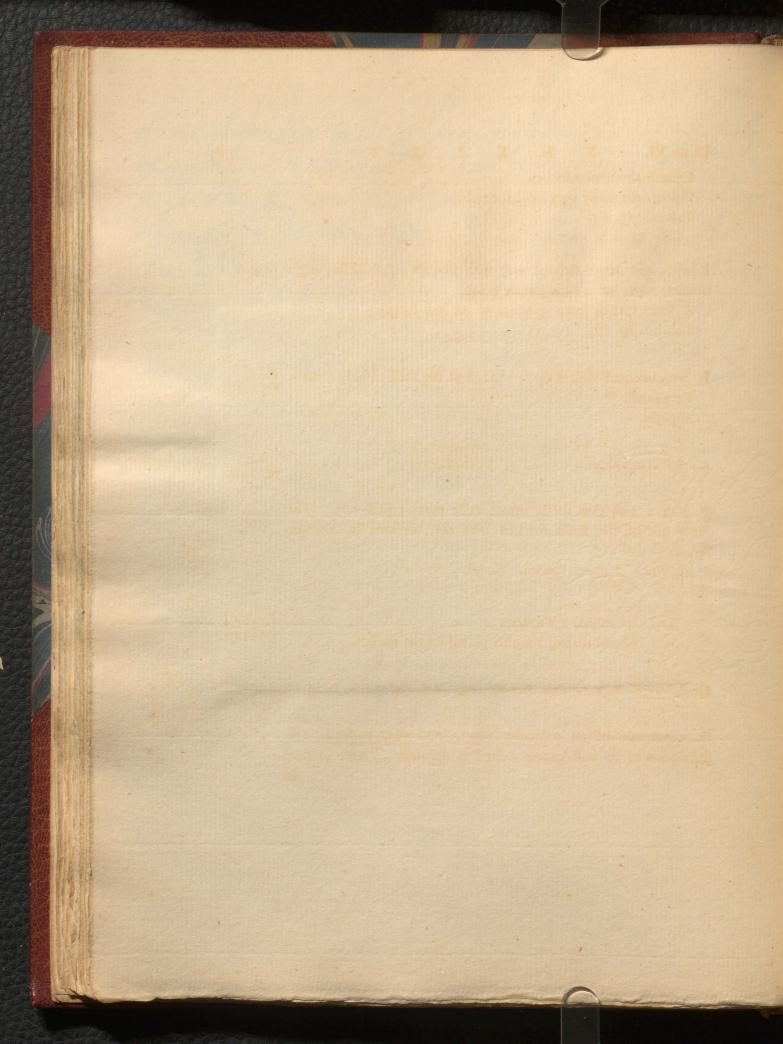
A Honey Buzzard was shot at Aston in Derbyshire. Which had not any ash-color on the head.

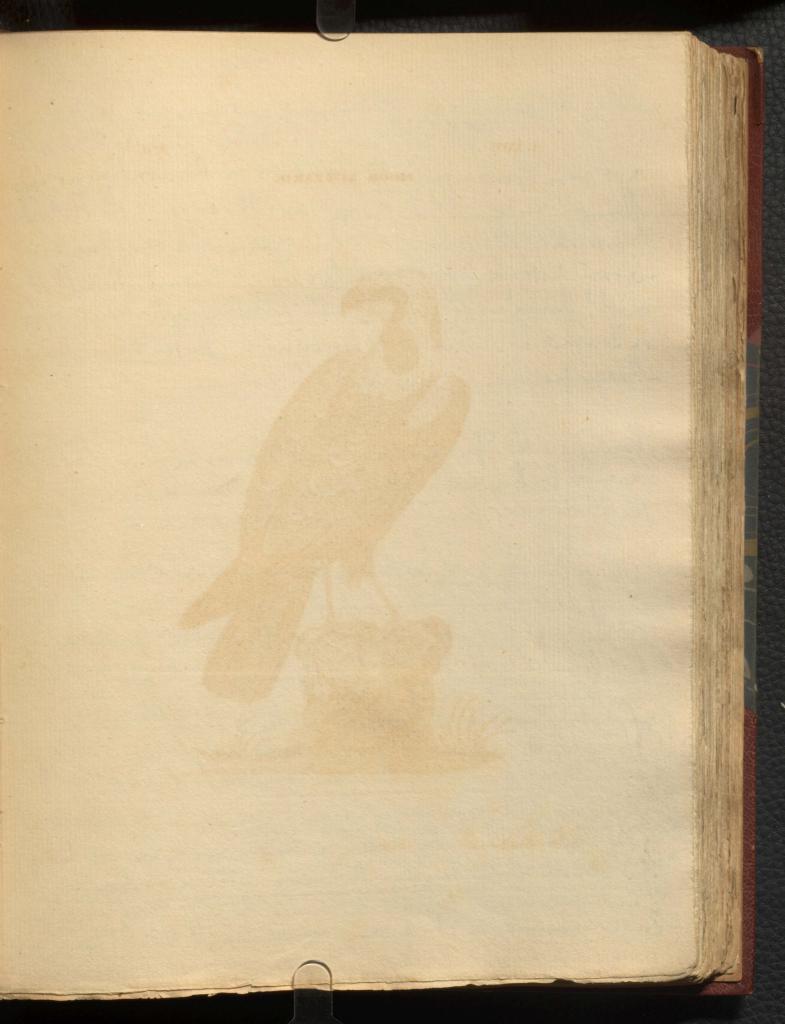
boniety of the Moor-Burrard; - on further observation it legs appear not to long by tall as those of the Moor-but:
- Land, yet much doubt its being the Honey Burrard, have one in my propersion rearly an exact resemblance of that in the folio british 2 orlogy. M: J:

The Rev. Mr. White, in hat: hist: of Selborne p: 109 that a pair of honey-brurrards built a large shallow nest, composed of twicks & lined with dead beechen leaves, upon a tall Hender beach near the middle of a wood, called Selborne - hanger, in the year 1780; in line a boy climbed the tree & brought down an egg; the only one in the nest, which had been fat on & contained the embrio of a young bird: the egg was Imaller & not so round as those of the common burrard, was dotted at each end with Imall red shots & surrounded in the middle with a Groad Glody Zone. - the hen was shot & answered exactly to Ray's Description, had a black cere, short thick legs to a long tail; when flying may be distinguished from the common burrard by its Hank-like appeas = rance, small head, brings hot so blunt & longer tail. some limbs of frogs & many grey mails without shells were found in its crans: The indes were of a beautiful bright yellow colour.



Honey Buzzard 162





Hutterner, en in England or a

not very common in England or on the Continent, feeds often on trice, Mr. Latham Jays the eggs in the Portland museum Jaid to be of this bird were of a very deep red-brown with ferrugineous blotches of Chesnut. Jupilt to Lath! Jynopris 1:14. - from its hunting after thise called in Denmark according to Brunnich Muse-Hoy & Muse-baage Jee ibid:

Found in the Fransbaltic countries as high as Sondmor, common in Russia, not in Sibinia, continues in Iweden the whole year. Pennts etrot: Tool: vol: 2, h:225. -

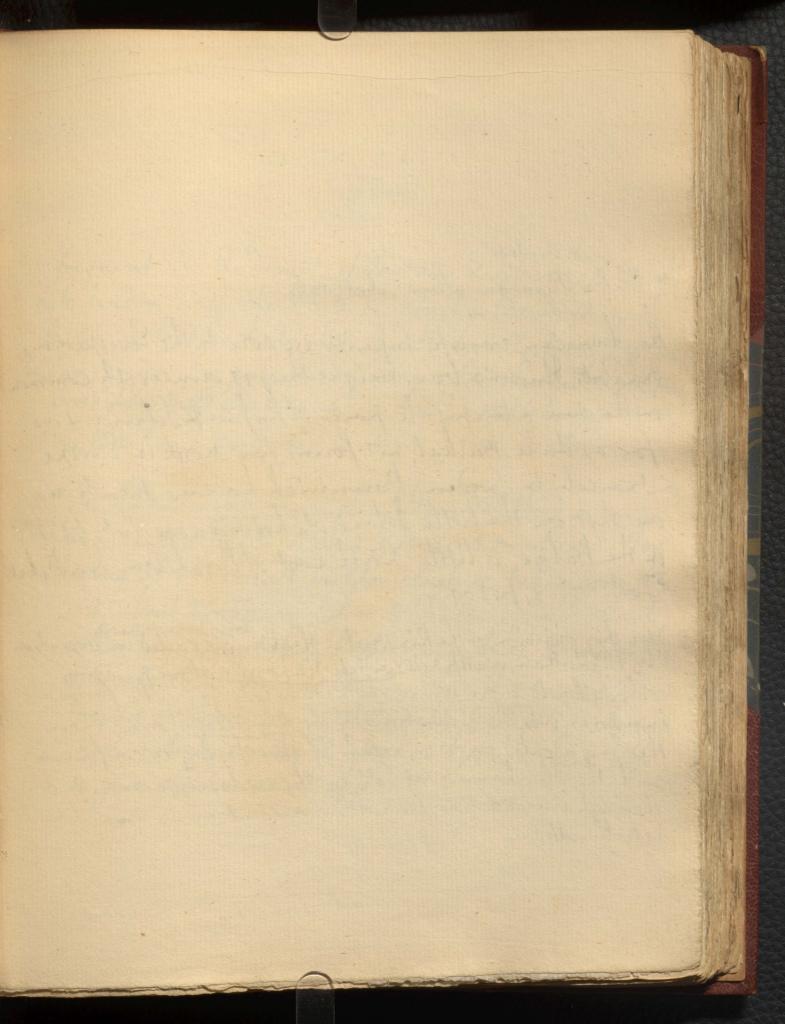
The following paragraph was in one of the London more - ning papers in the latter end of November 1782.

It few days since died at Boulie, a Hen moore Burrard, it had been 28 years & t months in a bestleman's garden & had every year, during the mouth of May, made it's hest of shicks, flowers &c and month for the space of 3 weeks or thereabouts: for about six weeks before it died, it's strength, voice & every vital functions began to fail.

A female hill sometimes weigh 27 ounces, the nest composed of driedshicks intermixed with dry sedges or dry leaves, the eggs of a blueish white: the Faux Perdrieux, put there as some one of the superioryms is said to brief in Ferance on high trees, which your single especially in Auvergre & Florer. Suppli to dath Syngh: p.16.

A Moor-Burrard was seen Titting upon eggs on Seargill moor, near kichmond, Yorkshire in May 1789. M.T. Jone have been seen with their heads totally wown or chocolate colour. - the legs are always yellow. Jeen not very unfrequently in the North of Gorkshire. M. Latham Jeems Hill to doubt, that the Hen-hamis L Ringtail are distinct species & brings some strong reasons for the old opinion; that some male King: = tails have been found, he does not deny, but appre-=hends, they may all both be of the colour of the Ring= = tail at first of the males afterwards assume the bluish Grey, D. Heysham aberts that of all he has that, the Henhamies were ever males & the Kingtails Kingles the D: of Bucclenghis Game-keyer apents, as does that Hen-hamier about the same nest M. Latham april to himself has shot a ringtail, which was beginning

on the back to change to a blue lead color, he is patien: = larly strengthened in this opinion by the testimony of the famous D! Pallas, who Days "the Kingtail is extremely common in Rupia as well as dibina: in more temperate & open countries is certainly not to be dishinguished from the Hen-Lamer, both dre found as far as lake Baikal & I have observed, hore than once, linds that were changing Colored getting the White feathers. The truth is, that the first year all are dark coloured, very differently voriegated, but at the second change of feathers, chiefly the males grow lightish or Whitish! Lattam's Supplt to Synopinis p: 24.



Rugtait. Kalco Pygargus Linn: Tyst: 126? the American variety tryperior in Size to the European, Inhabits Hudson's buy, weighs there 17 ounces 22 Common in the open of temperate parts of Rupia & Silvina das for as Lake Baikal, nor found for north in Europe Dearcely in weden, Brunnich Lowerer mentions one shot on the little Island of Christiansoe, lat: 58 ch. in the Baltic, a little horth east of Bandolin. Penntidat: = Tool: vol: 2, p:209. dee this opinion of the Kingtwil & Henhamer Called in grestion by M. Latham, in Mb hote a fiche Henhamier above, p: 164.—
hothing should more animate haturalists to make forther inquiries into the distinctions of the Rapacious order, than the long adopted error in regard of this species, as confounded with the Hen-hamin, at last justly exploded; perhaps on a thorough investigation, some other ancient errors have, be octested. M.J ...

Hestral

frequent in the desarts of Fartany & Fibria, there into dweden with the White Wagtail & leaves it with the dame lind in Leptember. Pennts ctrot: Tool: vol: 2, p:226.

- larys 4 eggs of a pale ferring ineons color, marked with than ivregular spots of a deeper hue Lath! Jupplt to Jungs sis p: 25.

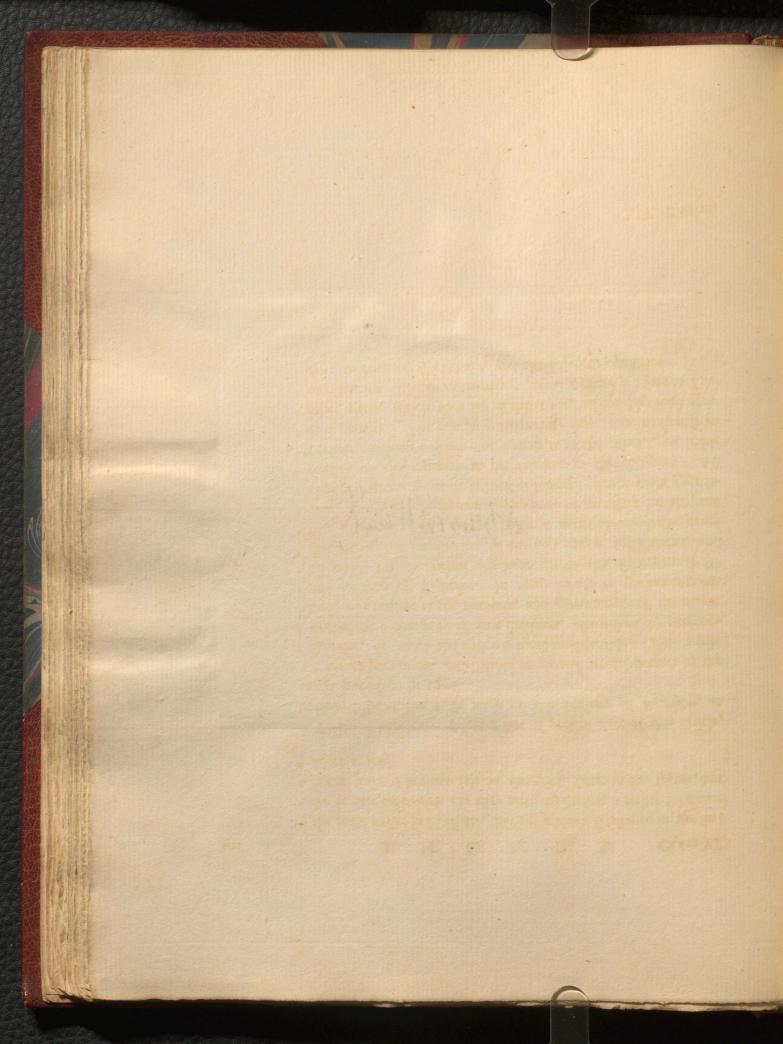
the Kestrel is the commonest of all the English handes.—

In the morning Chronicle of Dec: 3, 1788, there is an account of a Hank (of what species not mentioned) Hen living at Northleach in Gloncestershire taken from the nest about 5 or 6 years before & bred tame, since which it has regularly taken flight every April & constantly returned about michaelmas, where it goes about as tamely as before during the winter, what is extraordiinany, hobody during its absence has ever been able to give any account of it.

Hobby hot found for the north than the southern provinces of Sweden, migrates from thence in autumn, winters about Wormerch & etstrachan, common in the open country particularly in the deserts of Jartany & Sibinia, Wherever small trees are at hand for it, breeding upon sonid to be the most rapid in flight of all the Honks. Bent did to John 128. Icarce in England.



Hobby Pen 167



Spannothank - found as high as Sondmar & in the Ferre Isles, also in doubt kufria, but some in Sibiria. Pemtistrot: Zoolwolzpag I Tometimes Juspect, that what is imagined a difference of sex only, is really a distinction of species, the difference being so great; at least our certainty is not so Strong, as to preclude all further inquiries. M.J. -

Spannottausk

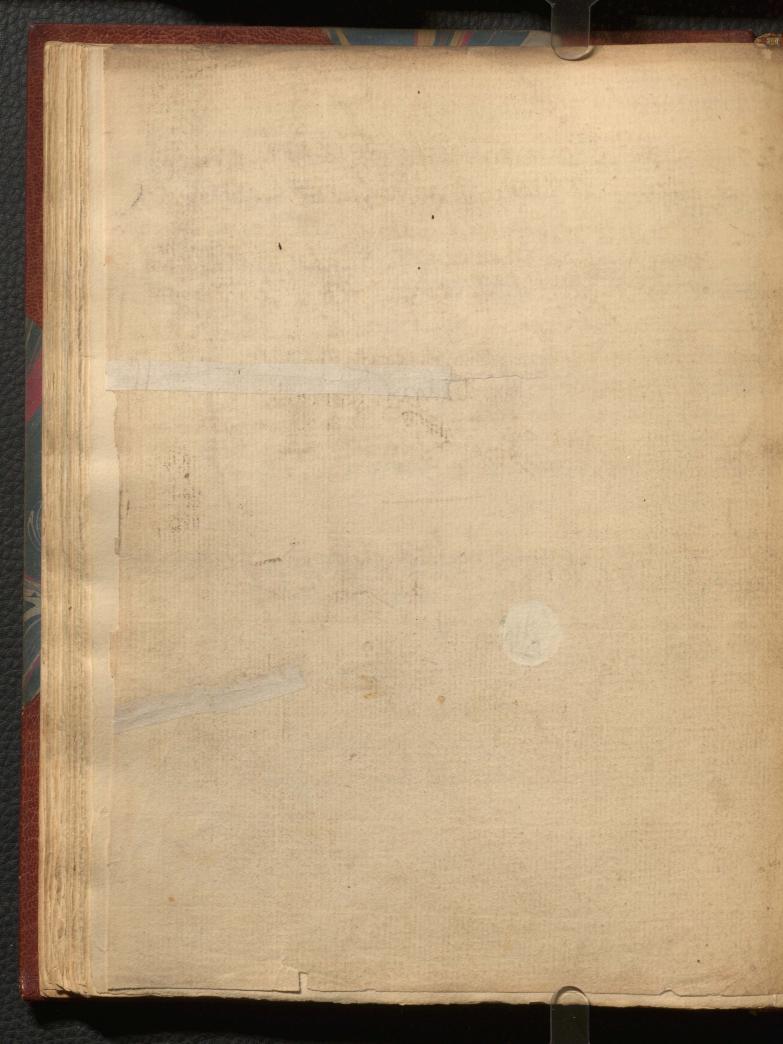
Modatham Jun from the inspection of the eggs in the Portand museum, that they are of a dusky white, marked with rust colored blotches of innegular sizes & shapes. Lattam's Jupplt to Symonsis p. 27. —

In the Stomach of a male Sparrow hank killed at scargill near Richmond in May 1709 were found several asks of water livards, some almost entire M: T.

The Indes remarkably fine, shining like fire itself of a most beautiful gold colour. M.J. . -

tog now obly hay to eagy sported for the months with or existence of the English Hanks. - vary much in color by age &c. - a beautiful Specimen of a White variety of the Sparrow-hank was shot in Dorsetshine Lis now in the collection of Col. Davies, others of the Jame Jost have been Jeen hear the Jame place. Latham's Jyrop: vol.1, pt. 1, p. 100. -

hale & female said to be both alike, M. Latham aperts that it breeds here I that D. Heysham in lumb! found two hests placed on the ground like the Kingtonly with 4 young ones In each; vary much in manner of building spair built in an Do Crow's rest in Lincolnshire; when they first come were very clamorers, but became silent after the hen had hatched. the egg is of a plain chocolate brown, roundish, one included in length; observed on the continent of Europe but ho where common, observed new of them in the Caspian desert & Baraba, they wans much in color. Lath? Jupplt to Jyreni h: 29. —
The American Hawks & Francons are in general larger than those of the same species in Europe. M.T. -Imall hank frequently builds on the ground among the ling at Scargill-moor hear Richmond Yorkshire, which Imuch suspect to be the Mestin, as it answers nearly to the Description of it. M: Ti.



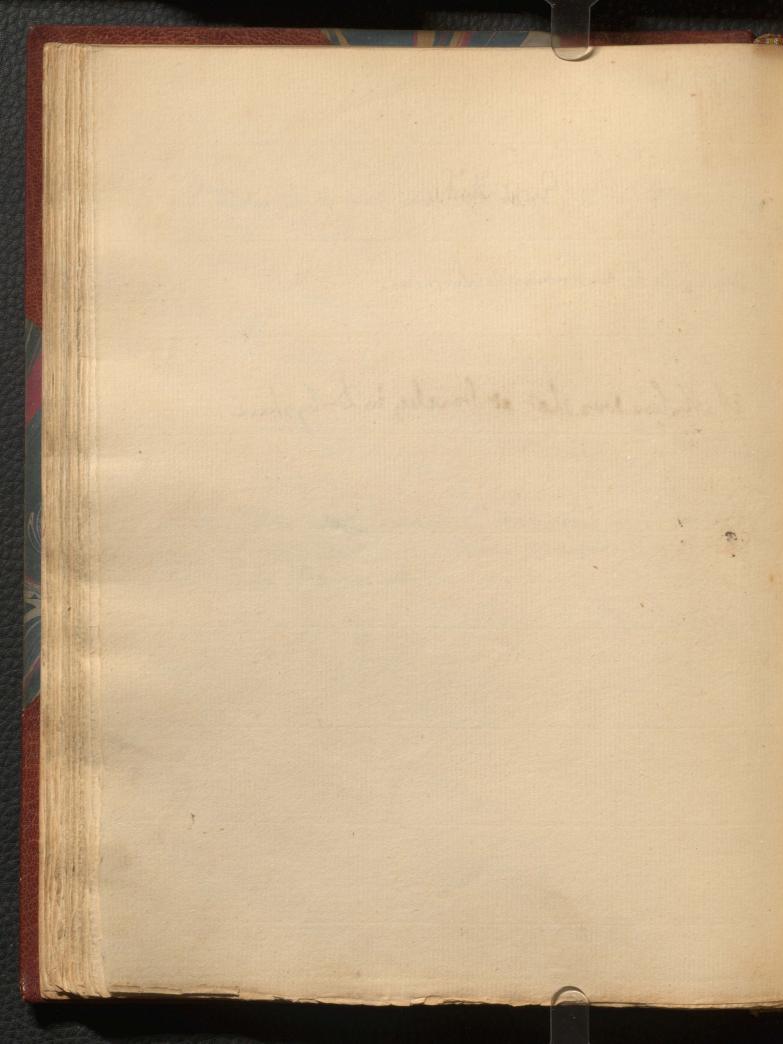
The great Thrike or Butcher-bird seldom breeds but in the North. Some are said to breed in the Ble of Man M: Fr. is called in Jome harts the Cuckoo's attendant, in some parts of the North, the Cuckoo's maiden M.J.

the breen ticker for the host part quits Franci in winter, according to Mons? Buffor.

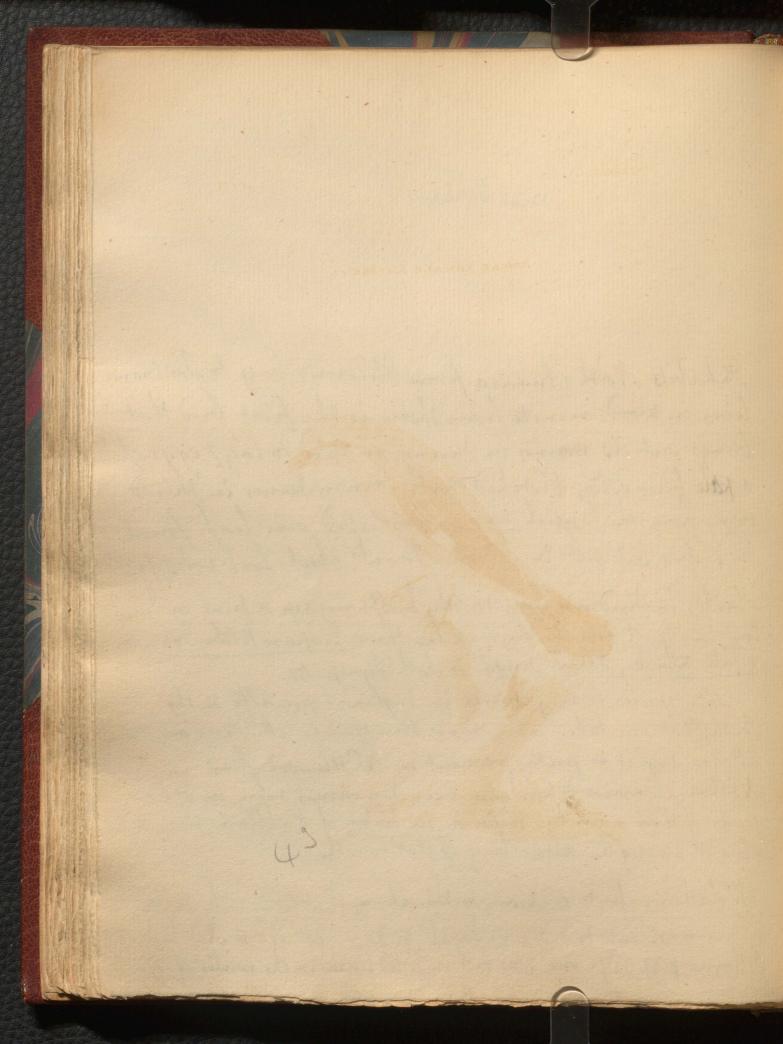
it seems to me utterly impossible, that a bird with such short wings in comparison to its volume & weight as a quail can ever pass the channel. M:9:. -

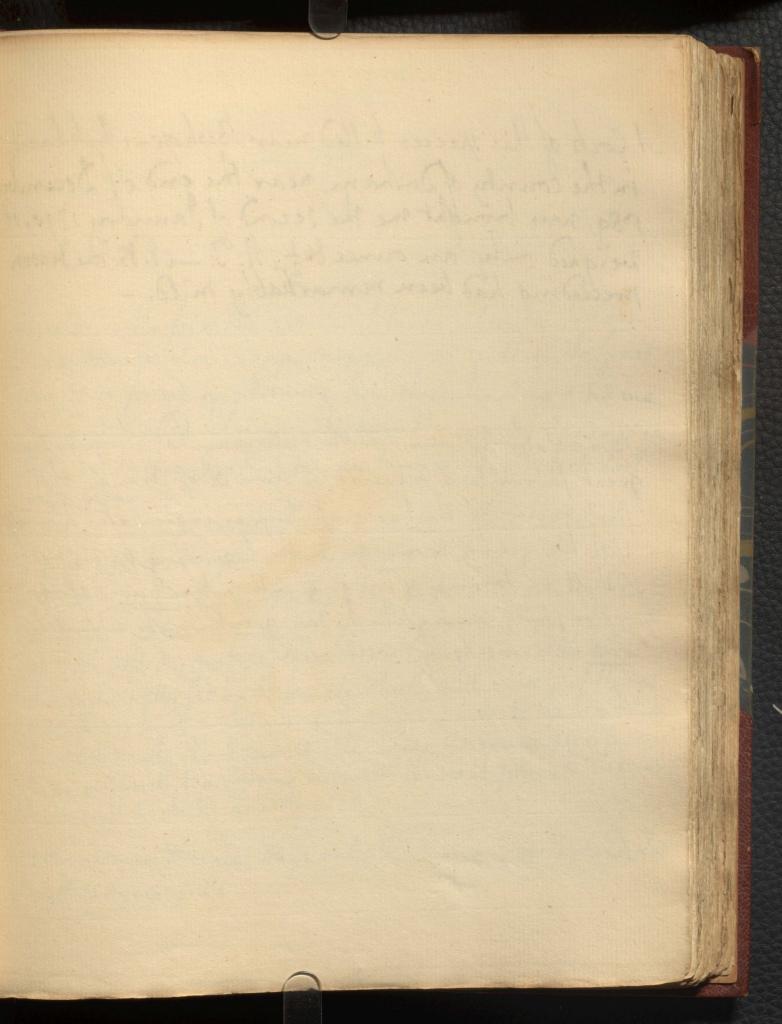
Great numbers of the Ringdoves, breed, pasticularly in the North of England.

morlin, Jeens to be unknown to Linners. A Melin was shot at Stareley in Derbyshire.



Inhabits North America from Hudron's bay to Louisiana, lives in woods remote from shores, is the first brind that brings out its young in Juning, is raid to lay 7 eggs of a pale blue color blotched with brown, Jeems in this to won from the English sort, as described over leaf, found in Rufria, but not in Sibinia. Pennt. Arct: Low. vol. 2, 1:238. britos in Hudson's bour mostly halfway up a fine or Junify tree in April, sits 15 days, called there Wapan Wisky John or white whisky John. ruppl! to Latt? Lynop: 51. This species is very scarce in England, especially in the South; what one taken alive near Brentford in Middlesex in 1774 1.7. Morton Jays it is pretty frequent in Whittlewood forest in Nortantonshire & has also been sometimes seen in other parts of that county. Wallis in his his boy of North 2. vol 1, p. 31t hums were it among the native birds of that county. Matham aprets sontrang to the above that it is only seen Indummer. Lote to Index in Juppl! p 283. Mr White Nat: hist of Selborne p:97 Jays one was shot in Tisted park in the winter of 1772-3.





A Cock of this species killed near Bishop-Aukland, in the country of Durham, near the end of December 1789, was brought me the second of January 1790, it weighed only an owner & 1. M: J: _ N: B: the season preceding had been remarkably mild. _

It is related by some credible historians, that Luignes the great favourite & minister of Lewis 13th of Ferance, the first raiser of the house of Luignes, insimuated himself with his young sovereign in the beginning, by his art I shill in taming & bringing into subjection Icalcons I other birds, among which, the great Thinke or Butcher-bird is particularly noticed. M: Time

Red trailed Shribe.

Jone day in Louisiana, supposed as well as the Great one, to be found in Norway, both there having a hame, the first called blaves, His Last Hanvach, appears in Staly in Spring, returns in autumn Pent stret: Tool: not uncommon near London, hests have been taken in the fields about Morybone & Paddington M. J. . -The Red-backed Shrike is migratory in Invedend returns there in April; makes it, hest of the form of a cup with amozing at, of Wool, roft dry grapate, the young long of being able to fly, are principally fed by the female, chiefly with insects of Hymes whopterous kinds sometimes with wasps & homets, the hen defends her hest stouty, this himid at, other times, the years species feeds hore on insects, than young birds. M. Pennant from Mr Gedman, see drippl! to strekie Zooloely 1/2: 60. Juppl! to Synop: 1:52. Ar book of this process was killed in the wint bound.

- book of histograd was killed in the womandy of Heatham,

about the end of decomberg of the.

Wallis Juss in Northumber P. they mostly brief in Hollies & in black or White Thoms vol: 1, p: 316.

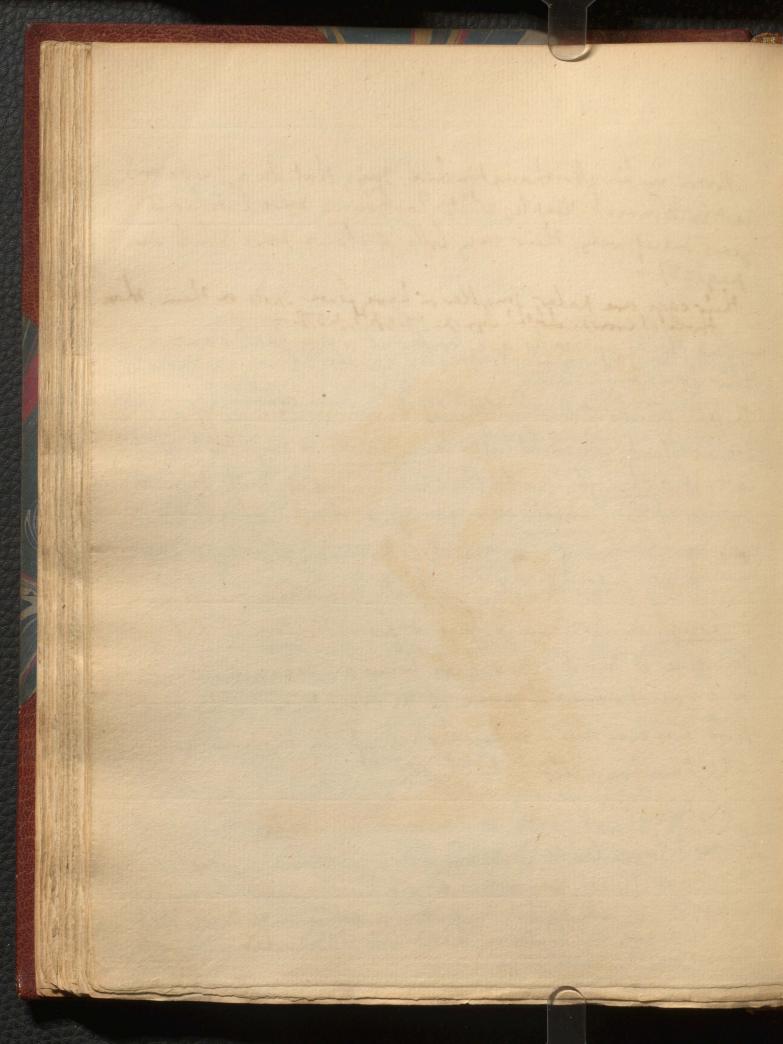
Buffon supposes the Woodchat to be a mere variety of the preceeding or Red-backed Shrike is not in Linneus's Systema Mate.

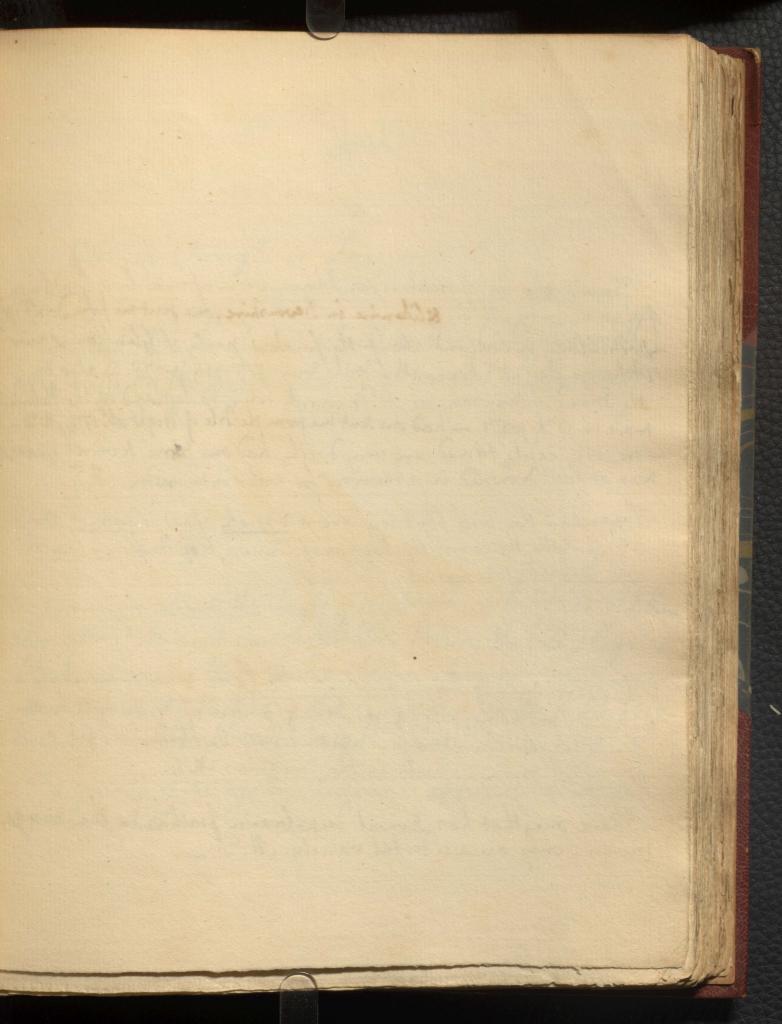
A scarce bird in most parts of this Island M. J. sever met with by M. Latham, hupplt to Sympsis in Note to index of Engl: Kinds p: 283. - this, it should been from the figures, would with more propriety be called the red-backed Butcher-bird or Sprike than the precee: -ding Han the Lanius collusio Mi Ti. -

Inhabits as for North as Timmork, Iceland & Greenland also the Gorgans parts of Kamtschatka & Tibina, also Wenfoundland 2 as low as Virginia & Carolina. Pennt. Corch: Tool: vol: 2, p: 246. found in the Sandwich Isles in the village of Rakove, also at they Orohyhee, supported to be reverenced there. Goldsmith says it not only can speak but he has heard sing a song distinctly & clearly. Lath! suppl! to Symop: pi74. are pretty common about London Sprotected as being of Great Tenrice in destroying Comion & other offals of that great metropolis; a vulgar report is current there, that there is an act, of Destroy them, but believe it is without foundation - the Raven is a very hardy regardless of the season, Morton in his Northamptonshire mentions one, that at Pychely in that country a Raven laid eggs & Latched them at Christman

Ranker

Chryh-Jan dun-Morron in his Northamptonshire Days, that In a Jackdow's rest in Winnich Steeple, white Jackdows were Latched 3 years Inclepively, Heir very bills & claws were white, see page 437. their eggs, are haler, smaller & have fence spots on them, than those of crows. Loth. I grop: vgl.1, h.t.1, p:378. - lack-dans in Buffor speaks of another species known in Ferance of a deeper Black, which he calls the Choucas & Juys the English call it a chough, probably confounding it with the one species being ever seen in Britain, the black one is probably only a variety. - Sibbato somewhere mentions a chough in Scotland different from the Comish, but Imagine it must either have been an occasional visiter or a variety only of some of the crow tribe, as no such Bird has ever been taken notice of by modern naturalists Who have travelled into Scotland M.J .. -Inhabits as far north as Sondmor I sometimes seen in the Feroer Islands, leaves Imoland I east Gorland in autumn, arinters at Upsal, common over all Rufria I west of Jibinia, a few beyond lake Baikal, migratory unless in Jouth Rufria Pennistrat 2001: vol. 2. p. 65% often Crists in Desetted hests of Woodpeckers according to Mr. Oldman Imphlito Arcti Zool p. 67. -





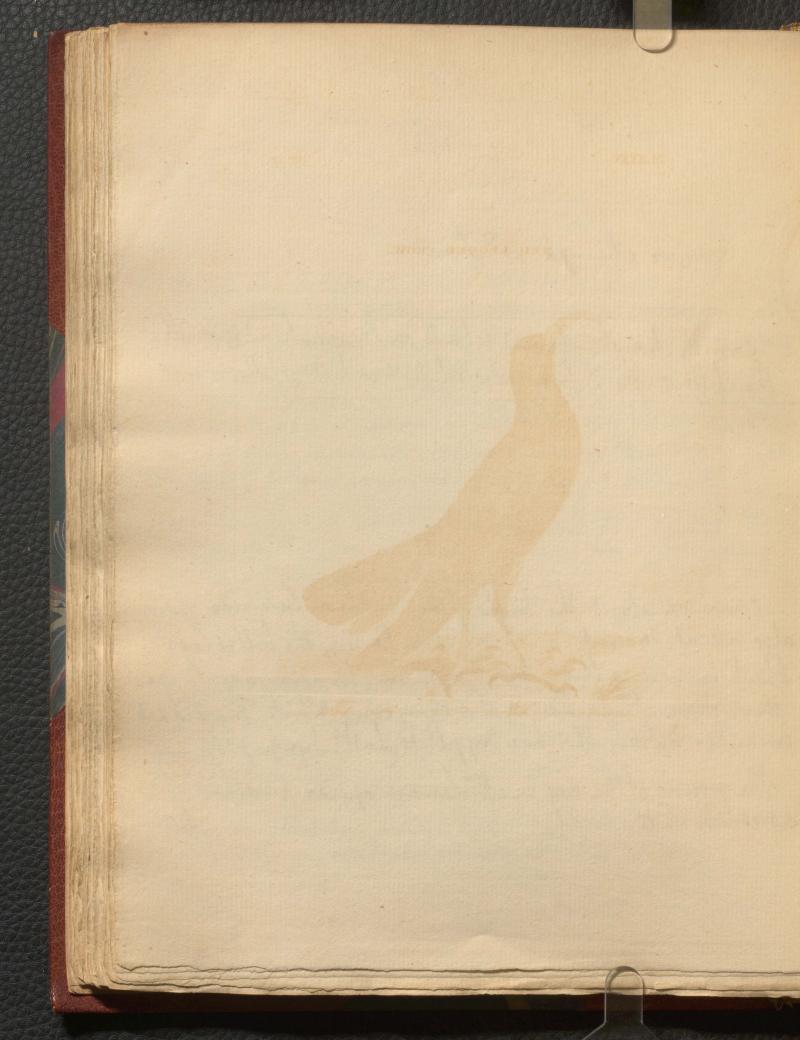
Chank. Found also in Borsetshire, as I have been aprived by a Gentleman of that County, M: T. & likewise in Devonshire; one sent me from Dorset 1787. -porticularly in Scotland about the farthest parts of Glention & near Achmore See M. Pennants Scotch Four 800,769, p.278. - also in the Island of Cransay, see W. Pennants tour to Icottand & the Hebrides made in 1772, p:271. — had one sent me from the Isle of Wight abt. 1774, M:3:—

- are very easily tamed, are very docile, had one tame several years, it was at last drowned in a reservoir for water in the granden. M. J. Tapprehend those with black legs are a variety, if not a distinct spe= = cies, probably the Covous Pyrrhocorax of Linneus, & of Bripon, le Choucas des Alpes, vol. 2, p:30, figs tab: 1, fig. 2 M. J. it has been said to have acquired its latin name monedula a monendo or admonishing as being a bird of duguing & by rome of our supershipous vulgar at this day hors borns judged a bird of ill omen, as well as the magpie. M.J. I have one, that has several deep brown feathers in the brings, I magine only an accidental variety. M: The

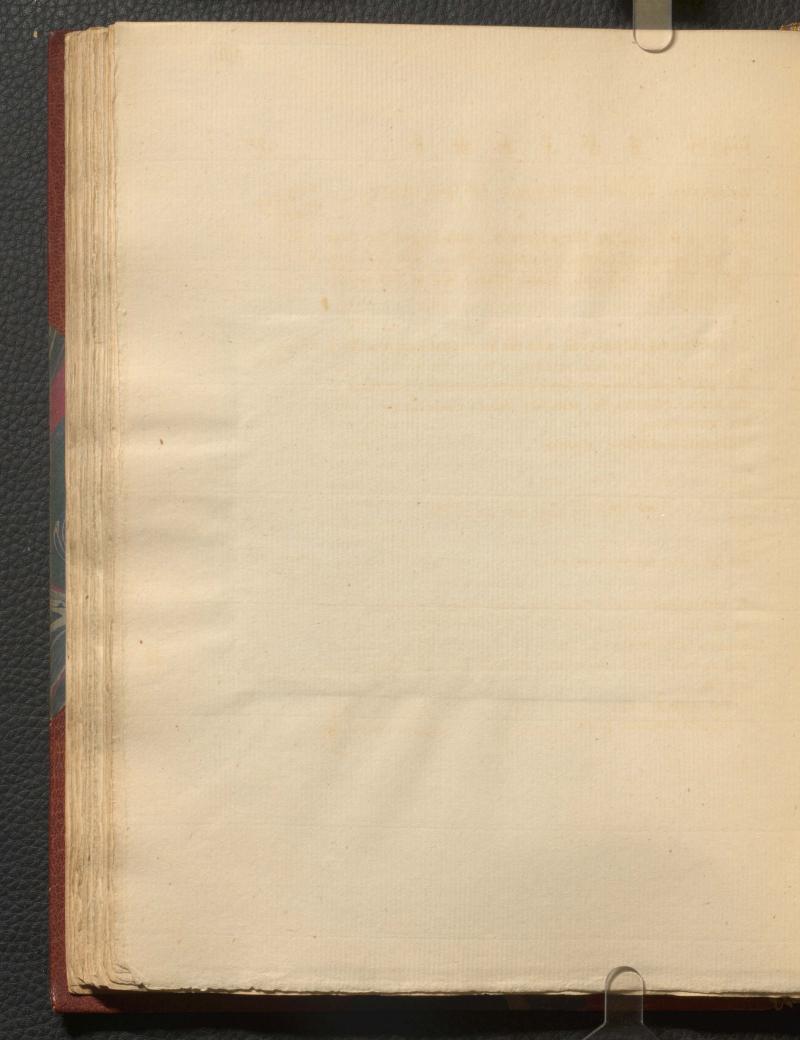
Cornish chough or Law. -

Cornish choughs abound & breed on Beachy-head & on all the cliffs on the Sufrex Coast. White's hat hist of Selborne pig7.

common about the height of the Jonthern latitude of Jibina also about mount Cancasus Lin Persia, the bill Legs black in young birds, found also in chragon, eggs larger than those of a Jackdan, of a cinereous white, maked lith irregular dusky blotches. Suppl! to Lath? Jynop: p:33.—
The ground of the egg in M'Lewen appears rather of a greenish white.







Inhabits hurope as high as the Freroe Isles Lapmark, Common in Rypria & Tibinia but not beyond the Lena migrates with by most of the crow kind & winters at Moronesod this Species extend don'the to Italy Leven to Syria. Penns Arch: Zool: vol: 2, p: 231. Mor ordinan Jans when it leaves Imoland in winterity ors to Upland forther
north & papes the had weather there. Jupplt. to Pennt Arch: Zool: p. 61. --Wallis in his North of the p: 318 Days in that country they brild mosty in Alder trees & generally lay only four eggs, they are gregarious birds. found with Several others of this genus at Alepho, also all lake Baikal & many other parts of itsia, Common in Indostan, Lath. hyplt to Syngn:p:77.

marpie. visits Thudsons buy, called there One-tu-keertske, it migrates from thence, found as high north in Surope, as Wardhuys inlatify? I to arms in the temperate ports of Rupia, common in Silvina Las for as Kamtochatka. Pennts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p. 247. in some parts of Kent a Hagester see Ray's Easts south country words. -Dr Rutty in his ratural history of the Country of Dublin Jays, that the magnie was a stranger in Ireland till. the latter end of James the Decord's veign & was thought to have been fint drove there by a strong wind . vol:1, p:308. In 1767 a maggine magpye at M Longstuffs at the Wham (Durham batched sinc eggs in a tree during the great storm that year in January. I hatched 6 young ones. is in bad repute for destroying partridges & other game is in many places is proscribed & has a remand set on its head, as well as the Jay & comion crow. —
has commonly seven or eight young ones at a hime. found at Alepho, near lake Baikal Keven in China, a specimen brought from thence in the popepion of J. Jos: Banks, Imaller than the Puropean. Lath? Junch: A: 80.

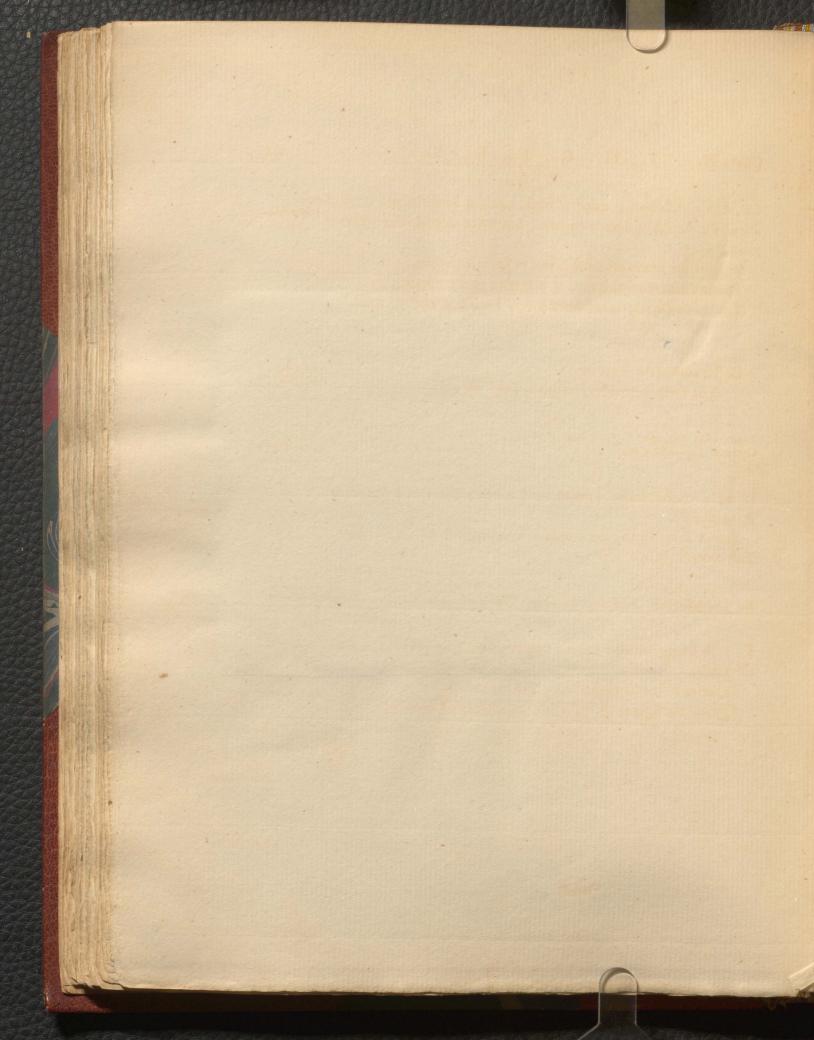
et variety of a Dirty rooty white is figured by I. Sparman in his
Museum Contronianum No. 1-3 & raid to be frequently rein as the feathers
seem loose & rough, rather thinks it a variation occasioned by disease. -

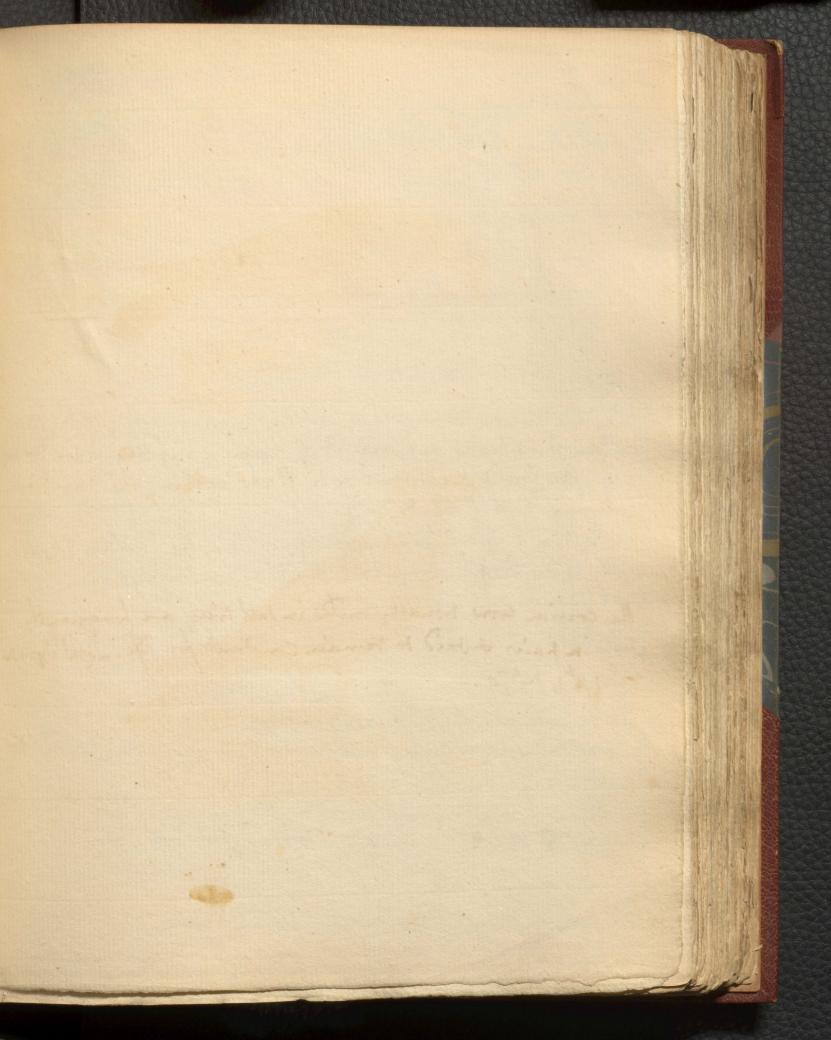
In send Aug. 1789, a magnies hest was taken in an orchan be: -longing to M. Janner of Tweston near Bath, with 4 youngones 3 of which were cream-coloured with white bills, tails &s legs, the 4th of the natural complection. it is esteemed by the superstitions vulgar a bird of ill omen, as well as the jackdow & I believe in Jone places He jay. - Modern Jay, that in border fackdows prequently build in deserted rests of Woodseckers, a magnie entirely white, except a few feathers in the tail, was shot at Markeaton in Derbyshire. — -found as high as Sondmon not migratury common in the woods of Kufria & Tilrina, but hot beyond the Lend. Pennt that: 2001: 201:2, h:252. -Modernan Jays the Jay is eat in Tweden, Supple to Penntillide Zool: p.b1. found at Alepho; probably in China, as figured in the paintings of that Country; in Arragon called a fay the Jame as in England, is eat in the former country Latt's Juppl! to Jynop: p: 79. N.B. in the Zool: Arragonio, it is called Gay, but his? Ju p: 12.

jays brito Chiefly in woods, making their rests of Iticks, fibres of tender things, the eggs are the size of pigeons. Lath hypop: whypysom, are for from being very common in many parts of Britain M: Ti.



Vay- Pen. 194





. Carrin

They are much rarer than rooks, perhaps owing to the price laid on their heads, on account of the mirchief they do, are I believe not often found gregarious or in flocks together, the sometimes internix with Kooks &s. - their cry very different from the rooks, huch more hand I divaquecable & the Country heaple Itill, as in Virgil's days, look on it as foreboding rain.

The comian crow usually brites in tall trees, are frequently seen in pairs & Daid to remain constant for life. Lath! symap: vol: 7, pt. 1, p. 370. —

In the summer of 1786, a crows nest was taken by a servant of M. Peers at Brypochod in Denbighshire, containing 3 young ones, two of the usual colour, but one milk thite. for these horts in Ineden than No: - copin lating degrees, 45 minutes. Juppl! to Penn. ctrict: Tool: p. 61.

These feathers are of a young rook taken in Joing 1784 at Burton-Constable in Holdernep, Jornshire, it was entirely of that color, the eyes were white, 4 of the common Color were found in the nest with it. M: J:.

In May 1783 a young Rook was shot at Myelife, in which the greater coverts of the guill-feathers in both wings were nearly quite white, the 6th quill-feather was mixed white & black, had also some white feathers near the throat; a

In May 1783 a young Rook was hot at Wyelife, in which the greater coverts of the guill-feathers in both wings were nearly quite white, the 6th quill-feather was mixed, white a black, had also some white feathers near the throat; a pied Rook was shot in Lancashire, the 3 first feathers in each wing were white the whole length Lat the back of them 3 of the covert feathers of the same color, the throat & head white as snow, all the rest black, but the legs, which were of a dullish white, not unoften found quite white, have one totally so, bill beleggs the same. M: Ti.

They sometimes build at imagnlar seasons, in the month of November 1784 a nest of young Rooks was found hearly full-fledged in a Rookers belonging to the Rev. M. Wilson of Somersham in Huntingdonshire, they were hatched when the 80 bird of her hest were covered with snow. - Some young crows were taken out of a nest at Newhiker hear Carliste in January 1763. -

The distinction most to be relied on between the Rook & the Camion Crow, as mentioned before in the article of the latter, conwhere rooks have been destroyed, the Crops of Corn Lavebeen bound to be much injured. — when young, one hestlings or taste much like Pigeons & not easily to be distinguished, as being downed in milk, they lose much of their blackneps.

According to Mr Bullow be work of their blackneps.

According to Mr. Buffon, few rooks build in Terance of the greatest hat fuit that country in Jummer; I have however. Jeen many hests of them in French Flanders. M. J.

Lot Jeen in Iweden, except in the touthern parts of Icania & the Island of Oeland according to Mr Dedman, rearce in Denmath, Common in Rupia & West Sibinia, not in the east migrate in march to Waronerch & mingle with the Crows, Pennts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p:251 & Juppl! to do p:61.

Common about Astrachan, not found in America. Lath? Inght.

Mr White mentions two rooks milkwhite found in one nest near Selborne, were imfortunately destroyed before they could fly, their bills, legs, feet & claws were perfectly white nat: hist: of Selborness?

Hay 1789 a young rook was that at Wycliffe, which the coverts of the wings both great tipped with a kind white, & also most of the feathers of the back this rather of adalker hue, see specimen of the coverts on the side.

In the Newcastle paper of March 29, 1783, was the following sin= = gular paragraph, apair of Crows (Isuppose Rooks) Lave built their nest upon the spire above the vane, on the exchang Lare steady in compleating it, the much apailed by other crows; What makes it more remarkable, is, the iron rod, whereto the vane is fixed, goes this the center of the nest & hims with even change of wind? The same paper related, that young binds were observed in it, the first week in May, which flew the laster end of that month. - Dee a figure of it epposite. in Dec: 1786 a couple of crows were I did to have built a rest upon the pinnacle of one of the spires in Newcastle, whether the same or no, not said; probably came to nothing at that ind inclement season of the year. M.J ... Mrand in his history of Newcastle, 2019:30, Jays that a pair of crows again brilt a nest on the Spire of the exchange as before, in the year 1984, Inprosed the Jame but it was pulled to pieces by other crows before it was finished, they brilt again in 1784, 86, 87 & 88 & every year structured in hatching & rearing their young.—

Commonly in Ingland called a Royston Crow, as being often Jeen about Rayston; also by many a Manks crow, being fre = quent in the Ble of Man, where they are said to breed, they are birds of papage in derance, where they seldom build, hor in hagland; are supposed to breed chiefly in the North of hirope or in mountainous places, very common in French Flanders at least in winter. M. J .. -

Jeldom Jeen in the South of England or heavelondon except in Jevere winters; once Saw some in Hyde-Park. M.J.

on the 21. of January 1761, a kaven's hest was taken with young ones quite fledged in a tree, on the grounds belonging to M. Johnson of Gedrey in Lincolnshine.

Jonnetimes are found quite white; frequently by age have some white feathers M.J... are very docile when tarned & will emitate very exactly, the barking of a dog &c, some say, they will learn to talk plain. Al. J. the Raven lays to or 6 eggs of a pale, blueish color, It ted with brown. Lath. Lynop: vol: 1, ht. 1, p: 368. - not common in the North of Ingland, yet have known hests in the North of yorkshire, pare - ticularly one or two in my neighbourhood in 1785. M: 3: - Frequently in the North of England called Dopes . the carrion Crow differs principally from the Rook in having the upper mandible longer sharper & more curved M.J. Found in New York & Hudsons bay, sever thingrates from them york, also found in Knowlania & New Jersey, very rare in Iweden, Linneus gives only one instance of its being killed there, yet found in Dronthein diocese in Norway & in the Theroe Isles, scorce in Rufsia & only in the north, more common in Tibinia, observed also all Botany buy & Philippine Isles & New Holland, Penn! Arct: Lod: vol: 2, pi247. found also at Nootha Jound, where it is called kaenne or koenai probably from its cry, 20t found in Ireland the bill rather stronger & more intenseles black than in the Rook, the ends of the tail feathers acute, but broad I rounded in the Rook Inppl! to Lath! Syn: p: That.

The name of black-billed or black-nebbed anos in the north given to the carrion crows, is very improper as there is very little difference, if any, in the colour of their bills if compared together the at a distance there may appear Jome from the circumstance of the Imall feathers at the base of the bill in rooks being generally worn down to the Itumps by their frequently thorusting their bills into the growing in Jearch of worms, the larvo of the Cock-Chafers &c. M. J.

Site he

Ishabit from Hudson's bay to New York called by the Latives Shipmospish, lives among fines, brilds Laff ways up the tree, lays 2 eggs, solitory in the Days, very active mouse-catchers at hight prequent in Rupid, left to in Jibina Pennit knit otret. Fool: 10/12, 10237.—

We known to his shypt to his ctrotic Soology pioo tays, that the voice of the little owl is a most acute Whiste, by the imitation of which small birds are readily collected together, it appears in Indean with the first rays of the sun.

Hat in Ihidson's bay seems a variety, as it differs in size I weight, weighing & own ces of 1, length & inches of breadth 20. Lath? Supplish Sympipi 48.—

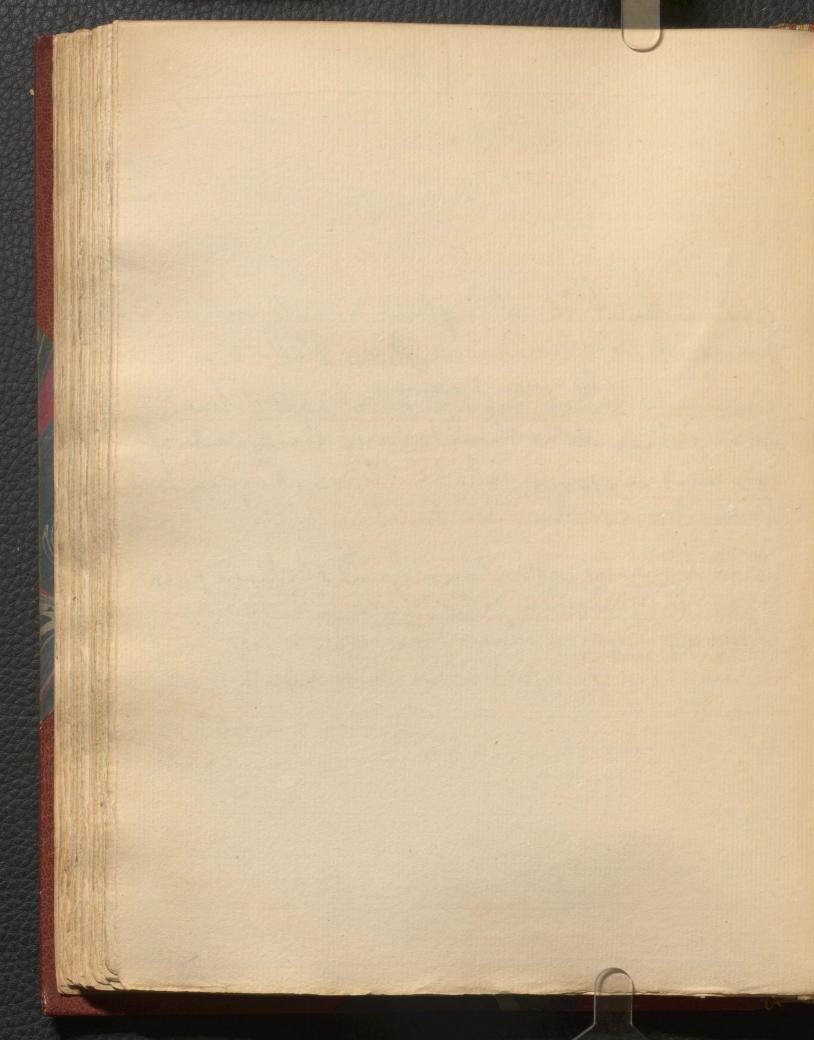
The German bring over these only with their falcons to decay Bird? like the Italians Hought one once of the persons who bringht over Hanks for the Earl of Orford. M.J. it makes its nest in the holes of rocks, Its walls at the like, in the most retired places, laying five eggs, sported with white & a yellowish color. M. J.

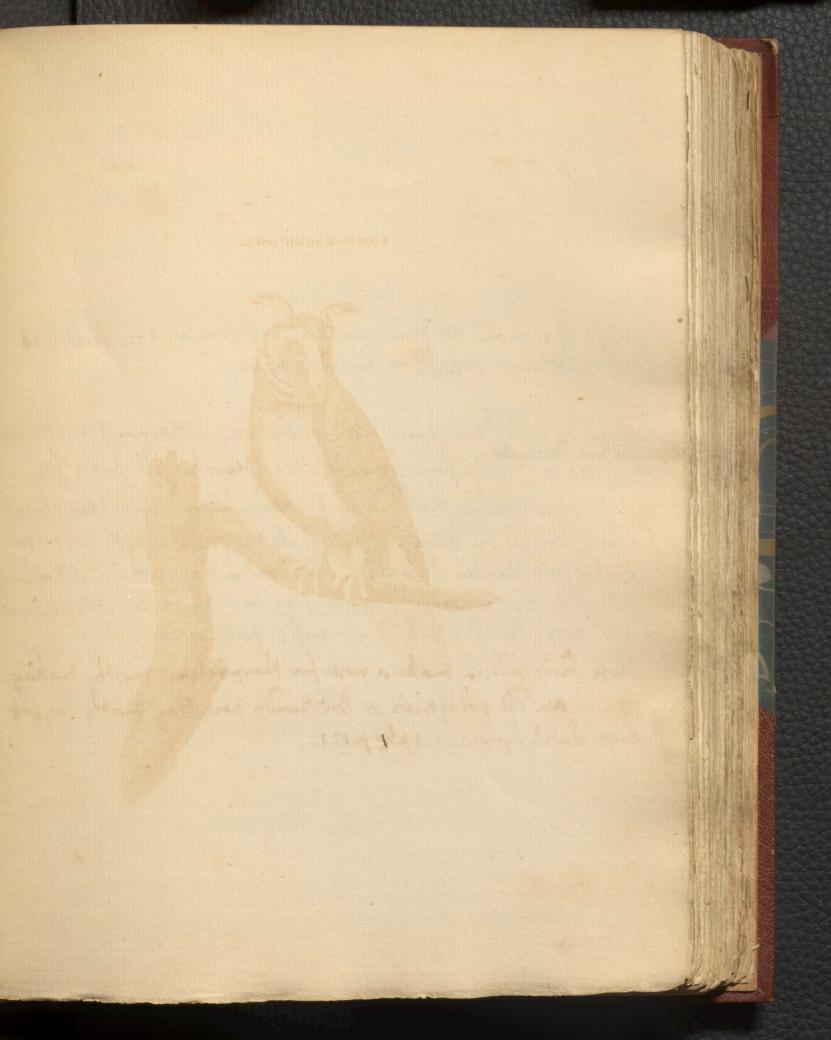


Brown Part .

Inhabits Nonformalland, Inveden & Norway, Fare in Rupia, unknown in Sibiria. Permit ctrot: Zool: vol: 2, p: 236. ell. Latham thinks the Strix Stridula of Linneus & that by the Strix Utula, he probably meant the short-eared only see that article. is it as yet sufficiently ascertained, that this & the precesed aing species differ otherwise than in Sex only? M. Latham Jeems to incline to this opinion. M: J..

White or Dani But called in the North of England, as well as several of the other species, the Hullotes. -Common in Herosten dentem dent pats of America. Soon archigh as the moral trainment that ay Contract I rearce found farther horth. Pennt Arch: Zod: vol: 2. p: 236. Fraid to inhabit Astrockan & found in chinese pain: = hings, in Hindortan called Illu & in the Persian language Burn, Lathamis Dupplt to Synop: p. 47.



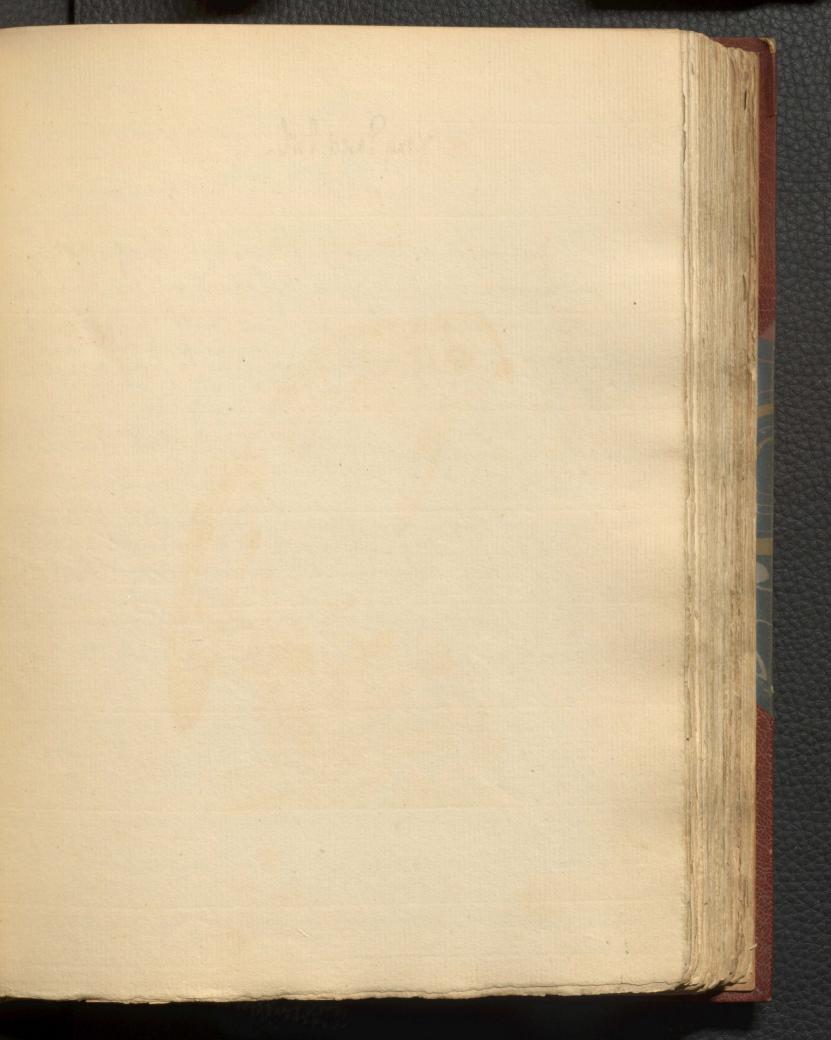


Ing Parid Art.

weight of a male at Hudson's brug is downces of 1, bread the 28 inches, Lathanis supplt to Synapois p: 42.

Observed by M. Hutchins about Seven Jettlement in Hudsals Called three Aminates for from the Jea, Jearches its prey by night, approaches the tents of the inhabitants Lis very classo==rous, britos in trees lays 4 white eggs in April, herer mis = grales from thence: Inhabits I weden I the northern I southern hats of Russia & East of Jibinia & as far Jouth as itstrachan & even Egypt. Pents. Arch: I od: 2, p: 220.—

These birds seldom make a nest for themselves, mostly making use of an ob Magnie's or Burrand's nest, they mostly lay fort eggs. Lath? Jyrop: vol: 1pts, p: 121.



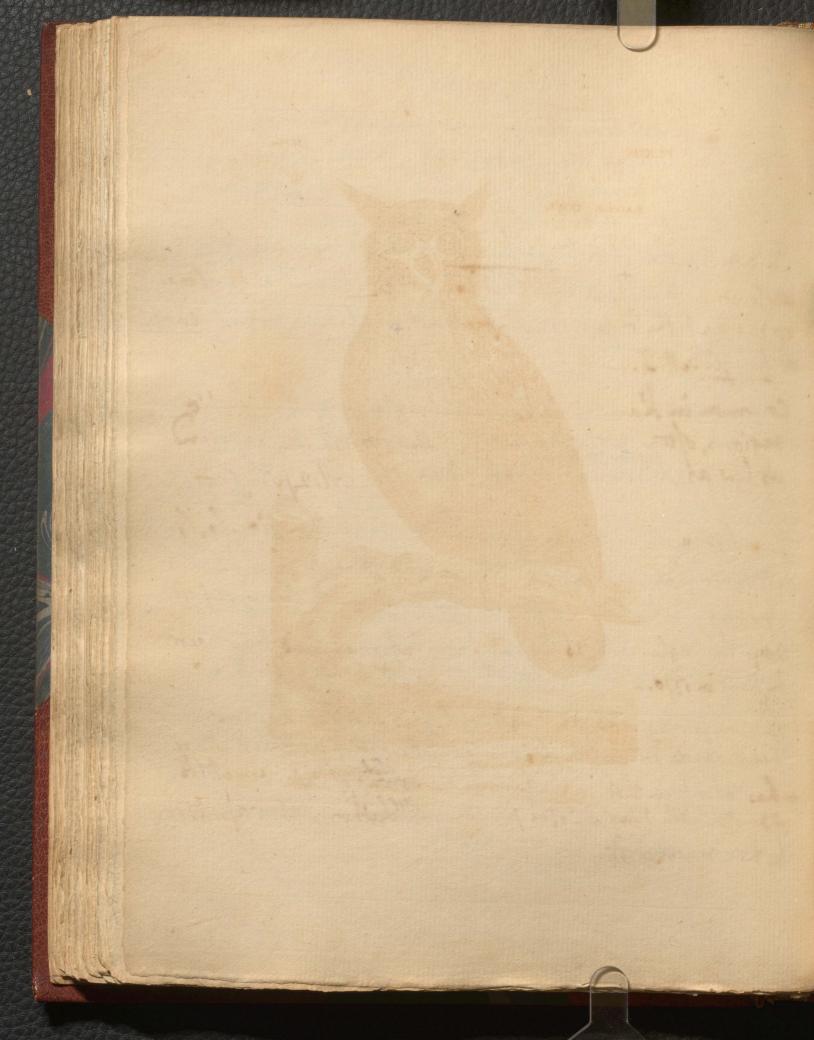
Shorten Wet This species is extremely fierce, one being shot by a Gentleman in Derbyshire & lamed in the wing, on his approaching it, flew at him with surprising fury, nor could be take it up, till be had dispatched it with his fun -

Short-land hol-

Inhabits the woods near Chateau-bay on the Labrador Coast is also found in the Falkland Islands, Floprobably is a native of both N. & S: America, called Mouse-Hank in Hudson's buy, found in the orkneys also in Inveden & Norway & as high as Iceland. Penn: Arch: Zool: vol:2/1:230. Some so to the some britos on the ground with dry grafs at, this work bruy, lays 4 white eggs departs from thence to the south indeptember. Larkam's supplied by Jynop: 143. — have been informed this species is in some places called the Moodcock that from the circumstance here mentioned of migrating at the same time. believe M. Pennant, the author of this work; was the first, Who ascertained this species to exist in Britain, the for from uncommon in some parts of the year. M.J. - Mr Pennant in his supplits described under the Lame of la Chonette by Buffon, but figured in his planches en luminees, under that of Moyen Duc. M'Pennant in his Archie Zoologe, volez, piezo confirms what is before said of its migrating with the woodcock, he apprehends also that it used to be confounded with the smooth-headed owls, as the Learns are Jedom apparent, but as it sits on the ground a look, about suited.

At a village called Helgay, near Market-Downham in Norfolk, The inhabitants generally once in 6 or 7 years are much infested by incredible numbers of field-mice, which to much mischief, but as certain as this happens, a prodigious flight of onls, Improsed from Norway, are sure to arrive & remain till the whole of this mis-= chievous brood are destroyed, the parishioners pay almost as much respect to them, as the Egyptions did to the Ibis & will not at any rate annoy them, the they are as tame as Pigeons. they are day--birds & far more beautiful than the common only, have pretty long ears Lin other respects their heads resemble much that of a cat; they middle with nothing but mice of constantly beturn, when their business is completed; is it not probable this is the short-eared only as it is a migrating species, feeds upon mice of flies about frequently in the day, at least in the Orknies, according to Morennant? The village of Helgay is Tituated in a Peninsula, not consisting of more Han 1000 Forme think this is the Strix Ulula of Linneus & that he had not perceived its very small horns, which consist only of one feather each. M.T.

Short Pared In every species of owl yet known, of which there are forty at least in the old & new Continent, the external edge of one or more of the outer quill-feathers, is always found servated or fringed. M. J. Common in Lamtschatka Leven extends to the Archie regions, often in the former inclines to white, is found as low as Astroichan. Penn. Arch: Tool: 2/1229. Mostly a Native of Scandindvid particularly Vorway & Sceland, a Variety or very similar The cies inhabits about Fludson's boy. Mr Latham Days the Eagle-ont, as he has been informed, Lad been seen in Kentin 1770 . -December 29, 1783, an Eagle-onl was that at Herstmonceux hear Lewes in Supex, by the gamekeeper of the Rev. M. Hare. has also been It of in Scotland in the doorwood of Fife, tee Mr Pens
- has also been It of in Scotland in the doorwood of Fife, tee Mr Pens
- hant's Scotch hour 8001769 p: 278. - Ab Satham of the appropriate that be promocomount



Jome observations on the Cuckoo, abridged from Mr. Jenners account of its natural in Phil: transactions vol: 78 for the year 1788 pt.2. The luckoo arrives in gloncestershire about the 17th of April, the male only proclaims its arrival by its well-known Jong, the note of the female is very different, resembling most the cry of the Dab-Chick; they never pair 3 or 4 males are often seen about one female & contending for her fa: : vours, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival, hoegg was ever seen by M. Jenner till after the middle of May; the birds known by Mo J: to have been entrusted by the patient Cuckoo with the care of her eggs, were the Hedge-Sparron, Water-wagtail, Tit-lark, Hellow- Hammer, green-linnet & Whinchat, most commonly the 3 fint & 3 nost partial of all to the Hedge-3 hamon, this last bird com= = monly takes up 4 or ho days in laying her eggs, during which the Cuckoo contrives to deposit her egg; not much larger than the others, among them, this frequently occasions some Discomposure whereby some of the eggs are often injured or thrown out & seldom above 2003 hedge- Tharrows are hatched with the young luckoo, which requires ho longer time, M. Jenner never knew an instance of the Cuckoo's egg being injured or thrown out; the young luckow almost as soon as hatched to while quite blind, continues to hum out of the nest, the eggs or young birds, this the effects in the following curious manner, which Mrg. has frequently been an eye-witness of, with the apistance of her rump & wings the getts the bird or egg upon her back & making a lodgement for it by elevating her princions, she clambers backwards with it up the side of the nest, till it reaches the top & then throws of her load with a jet &s quite disengages it from the nest & on finding her work compleated, falls back into the nest, if the fails in the first attempt, she repeats it, till the riddance is effected, the singularity of her shape seems wonderfully adapted for this Surpose, for different from other birds, her back, when young, from the dispula Sownwards, is very broad with a considerable depression in the middle, reemingly framed by nature as a secure lodgement for the edgs or young linds; when about

12 Days old, this cavity is filled up & the back becomes like that of other birds, this faculty of throwing out the other eggs or young birds seems to account for the cuckoo's depositing her eggs on the hest of birds so much smaller than herself as otherwise the young archoo would have much difficulty in cleaning the nest, what is very singu clar is that the eggs, the they vary much in dire, are very small for so large a bird I seldom larger than the Ledge-sparrow's Mry. found some so light as to weigh only 43 grains & others 5t, their colour also varies, some much resembling the eggs of the house-- Sparrow in ground & pencilling, some indistinctly covered with bran-coloured spots, others marked with inegular blacklines " resembling those of yellow- Flammers. Mr. J. observed two in; = Stances, where a Cickoo had deposited two of her eggs in the Jame rest, one was in the year 1787, when on July 27, two young anchoos were hatched with a hedge-sparrow in one hest, In a few hours the contest began between the 2 luckoos, which Continued undetermined till the next afternoon, when one of them Tomewhat Inferior in tike turned out the other with the young hedge-sparrow Lan unhatched egg; the contest between him was remarkable, each comying the other on its back Ieveral times to the top of the nest of then sunk down again oppressed by the weight till at last after various efforts, the strongest prevailed L'ecame the Tole hursling of the foster-hedge-Tharrow. - the cause of the Cuckoos horseed from any defect in her make, as conjectured by many, as several

other birds well known to hatch their own eggs, are formed simi: -lar, but most probably happens on account of the short resi= : dence of the To birds here, not long enough to afford time for the young ones to fly: the female Cuckoo on dipection Jeems to be very full of eggs & by dropping one almost Daily in deparate rests for a considerable time in the same manner as bins are known to do, where the eggs are taken away as soon as hatched, probably continues laying long: Mr. J: Josewed in a anckoo killed, just as she began to lay, nearly the same appea-= rance as in a common hen, in each, was an egg perfectly formed & ready for exclusion & in the ovanium a large choser gradually advanced from a very diminestive Lize to one full formed; the appearance of one killed July 3 was very different, in it could be traced a great number of hem: = branes, which had discharged yolks into the oridict Lone. appeared, as if it had parted with the yolk on that very day, the ovonium still exhibited a cluster of enlarged eggs, but the most forward scarcely, larger than a mustand seed; Mr. J. does not mean, that all these eggs, which Iwell in the ovanium in the approach of the breeding Tearen come to perfection, but as it is observed in birds on the destruction of their eggs, after the compleat humber is laid, that they begin immediately to produce a fresh sett, which would not have happened, had the former Incceeded, it appears, that birds can bring forward or keep back their eggs (under certain limitations) to lay at any time during the season, when not intersysted by incubation or bringing

up their young, but the Cuckoo not having these interrupts. = ons, goes on laying from the time the begins, till her departa tho M. J. never saw an Sto Cuckoo here after July to, yet has know an instance of one of their eggs being hatched in a hedge spon = row's nest as late as the 15; that they continue to lay till their departure, seems fairly proved from the appearance on dipection of the female Cuckers on the 3 of July: are When in the rest, remarkably fierce, soon initated & throw themselves on their backs like birds of prey & peck at any thing with vehemence I make a hipsing roise with a heavy motion of the body; the growth is uncommonly rapid; the chimplains - hive, but hot acquired from the foster parent, being the same in those hatched in different rests Lit never acquires its adult note during its stay here; the contents of its stomach are of various kinds, not only animal Intertances, but vegetables. I seed of vegetables; it is usually fed by the Tit: = lack with Grap-hoppers; a singular ball from Herired a pea to that of of a hutmed Deeminghy of horse-hair is free = quently found in the Itemach of the young luckoo, supposed to be swallowed when a resting of probably supplied from the provide covering of the nest; there Jeems 20 precise time for the Departure of the young Cuckoos, probably go offin In coefficion, when capable to take care of themselves, they stay till they become hearly as large as eld ones, nor loss the fortening care

the Newcaste paper of Jahurday Dec: 6, 1788, in the Country article, aberts as a proof of the remarkable mildress of the preces Ding auturnal Jeason, that a Cuckoo was heard as late as the 19th of crow, if this be true, it will be a strong corrobo = = ration of the opinion of those, who believe that some part don't leave the kingdom in winter, but remain in a state of torpidity, from which they are sometimes roused by unusual genial weather. A Gentleman thought he Jan a Cuckoo in the north of yorkshire Jan: 31, 1789, it was a remarkable warm, springlike day, if he was not mis: = taken, this would be another strong argument for topidity in winter of this singular genus. At. T. It was positively aperted & said to be on good authority, that the Cuchoo was heard to sing in the parish of thentey Bucks, about the middle of January 1790, the weather being uncommonly mild, a further confirmation of the The same year, the Cuckoo was said to have been seen at Egremont in Cumbeland very early in February.

M' White says he saw in Sufrex several Cuckoos skimming over a large pond & after some observation, found they were feeding on the libellula or oragon-flies, some they caught, as they settled on the weeds & some on the wing hat hist. of Selborne p: 134. -

Mons. Heripant a Ferench anatomist was persuaded he had discovered the reason, why the Cuckoo foes not hatch her own eggs, the impediment according to him arises from the crop or craw not lying before the Itemum, as in the gallino, columbs be at the bottom of the beck, but immediately behind it, on thower the bowels, to as to pake a large protuberance on the belly, which he thought made incubation very inconvenient, but as the Frencoist that are incubation very inconvenient, but as the Frencoist that are in well known to sett upontheir eggs, are formed in the same manner, this can scarce be the time cause of this surprising Phonomenon. See White wat: hists of Jelborne p. 208-9.

of the hedge-sparen cease, M. I having frequently Jeen the cuchoo of such a sire, that the hedge-sparrow has perched on its back or half expanded wing to gain Inflicient elevation to put the food into its month, if they did not go often off in Incception, the young cuckoos I mean, they would appear in great hum:
-bers about the middle of Angust, being found in * great plenty in the nestling Hate, Tince all must have then quit = ted the rest, but this is not the case, as they appear not more numerous at any season, than the parent birds in May & June. M. Latham says the eggs are not much larger than those of the Nightingale, but longer in proportion, of a

M. Latham says the eggs are not much larger than those of the Nightingale, but longer in proportion, of a greyish white marked with some shots of dull Lothers of a darker violet-brown. See Synapsis vol. 1, pt. 2, pt. 10, afterwards in his supplt. pigo, he says the eggs in the Portland houseum. were near the colour of the hedge-sparrows, histled with ferrugineous purple.

M. Piozzi in her letters on her travels into Italy, vol: 24:140, mentions the heard the Cuckoo sing at Ottricoli between Rome the Ancona & it applaned to be in a much thriller & thanper hote, than usual in England: Zuore might not this be caused by the superior cleanies of atmosphere & thinnels of air? M.T.

The Cuckoo was thrice heard by M Latham at Midnight, once very distinctly in his own garden between 21 d12, may 10, 1783, they were all moonlight nights. See Lynopsis vol1, pt. 2, pt. 12 & Juppl. to d? pig is almost to a certainty the 10th or 12th of April, the males arrive first, of the birds of the first year, starce two are alike &in one sent him in 1787 by M. Boys of Jandwich, the ground colour of which was of a brownish blue, now &then a bird has been seen on its first coming, in which the ferrigineous color was yet manifest on the upper parts, probably extends to India as seen in paintings from thence supp! to Synopsis pig8. In the north of England are seldom heard till the middle of spill of requently not till may, are not seen in Spain before April, if an old Spanish proved may be credited A dias très de Abril el Cuclillo ha de benir, si no veniere docho, à es presgémots, which is the third of April ough the Cuckoo should amie, if it comes not the eighth, it is either taken or dead. M: J:. -

Inhabits all Europe as far as Saltens Fogderic in Nov: : way within the Arctic circle & even to Loppen in Fin-= mark, it is found equally high in Asia & extends as far east as Kamtschatka, in all places, retains its singular note & still more singular way of laying its eggs in the nests of small birds & deserting them: it arrives in the nothern & eastern parts of Itsia about the tenth of June. See Penn; Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 266? -The Cuckoo according to Mr. White has Jome choice in regard to the rests the deposits her eggs in, being almost always in those of soft-billed bind; 2 such as are insecti-= vorous, in his heighbourhood they have never been found but in those of the Waigtail, Ledge-sparrow, tit-lash, White-- throat & red- breast, he thinks Ray must have been misinformed, when he says they have been found in those of king-doves & chaffinches. Lat hist: of belloome N.B. The above seems party confirmed by Mr. Jenner's curious account above, but not universally, as they are said songtimes to deposit their eggs in those of the yellow-hommer of green-limnet which are not reared. M: 9: - Shich are not reared. M: 9: - see a few leaves above.

My worthy friend, that ingenious & learned naturalist M. Daines Barrington mentions in his miscellanies p: 25th many instances where Cuckoos have been known to brild & bring up their young themselves, among others the following from It Der:
= ham's Mb. The Rev. M. Stafford was walking in Blopop. Chehaps Glopop Dale Debyshire, & saw a Cuckoo rise from it's rest; which was on the string of a tree, that had been. Jone time felled; in this were two young Cuchoos, one of Which he fastened to the ground with a peg & line I very frequent = by for many days beheld the old Cuckor feed there her young ones! - he mentions also two other instances of Cuckor's hest with young ones, fed by the parent birds, one within 4 miles of London, the other in Merianethshire, he says being once in Hat: = fordshire a gill brought a young Cuckoo to him, who being ushed, what sort of bird it was fed by replied by such another onely Jonewhat larger. - These apertions howeverthy may show accidental instances of their making nests, are not sufficient against the very many instances of their being bright up by other brids, to be any ways able to prove it to be their

usual practice; Hd D. Hunter, he rays, on dipection, found ho apparent reason to judge of any incapacity for that function, as many have Imagined, but found the hen Cuckoo to all appearance as well formed for incubation as any other bird .. the Cuckoo frequently vories in its plumage, have seen one with much white about the head & neck. — the Ches = koo grows extremely fat in a cage, but commonly several, but all died before the end of autumn. M: Ti. Willoughby relates from one John Laber, that a luckor was once taken in winter, which lived with him two years. see Barnington's Mise: p:256? _ MrB! also aberts that he was told by a shopkeeper in Holborn, that he once kept a Cuchoo 2 years, he himself relates he saw two bright up by Land, that survived till March. see it id p:25%. The wings of the Cock are bluer than in the Hon & the bill & the Indes more yellow. M: Ti. - is one of the few birds more beautiful in the nest feathers, than when arrived to maturity MJ .. Mr Bomington in favor of their being in a topid state during arister, about, that an Ho boman who sold greens in Newyate mathet adapured her customers, that she once reared a young enchoo, which dipapearing during winter, was supposed to be dead, but made it, appearance again in Spring. Barrington's hise: 1457. In the morning Chronicle of Aug: 29, 1787 a gentleman of Lombard street was said to have preserved a Cuckoo in his house for two years . -

Unnesh Extends over all Rupia & Sibinia even to Karntschatka, found in Iweden & in Norway as high as Brontheim & probably migrates as far as the Cuckoo. Pennt that: Ind: p267. Matham thinks the bird mentioned by Kolben at the cape under the name of long-tongue, was a Wryneck. Lath. Inph! to Supop. h: 103. -

The Certia muraria, the wall-creeper, this Juid by Jone Laturalists to Lave been formely teen in England. I believe was an error, at least it never has been teen by any modern naturalists here, it is extremely Icarce in Ferunce & Staly; I have one specimen, the only one Lever Daw. M. J ._

Hoopoemma

in Kent, but the To lives were not observed, Jepp figures the hest in the hollow of a tree composed of soft bents I smooth within the eggs 4 in number, of a blueish white, marked with hale brown that hots, seen every year at libraltar in small flocks in March called from thence March-Pocks, Improved to corne from Africa, rest only a few most hours of the hours, Incapided by other flocks; Supposed to inhabit both India of thina, as found in heir paintings Latt hypethe hand press.

The nests have a soft hining of moss, wood, leaves, feathers Lo, Lis said to have two or 3 broods in a year, often hapes use of holes in trees &c made by other birds. Lathidyng: vol: 1, pt. 2, p. 689. -According to Mo Latham volint 2, has been been in the Orkneys. -not unfrequently seen in French Flanders, sur one myself at lambray about the year 1760. M. J. . is often seen in the Isle of Thanet has been known to build in England viz in Hampshire, but being disturbed quitted its hest. - comoson for abouning to some for some min Somo Destrois - 2 or 3 Hoopoes That near Mongate in Kent, in the autumn of 1779. — is vary common in Spain. — one was that at Headlam near Staindrop in the Bishoprick of Durham September 1783, I think a female. - another was sent me from Holderness in the Jame month & year, where many had been Jeen; probably drove from Itlanders or Germany by the violent tempestions weather & storms, that were about that hime. a 3 was shot the same month near Dursley in Gloncestershire M.T. one would almost judge by Walliss North. wol. 1, pi334, that it annually bud there, he says, it comes in the spring & deports in autumn, I mught think it does not breed there, but perhaps is an early breeder & may been there in July & August, at which time it has been frequently Jeen in various parts of Britain. M: J. _ Jome rariches are mentioned in Latham, particularly one seen by youini at Hornee's on the otyps, which had the crest bordered with sky-blue. _

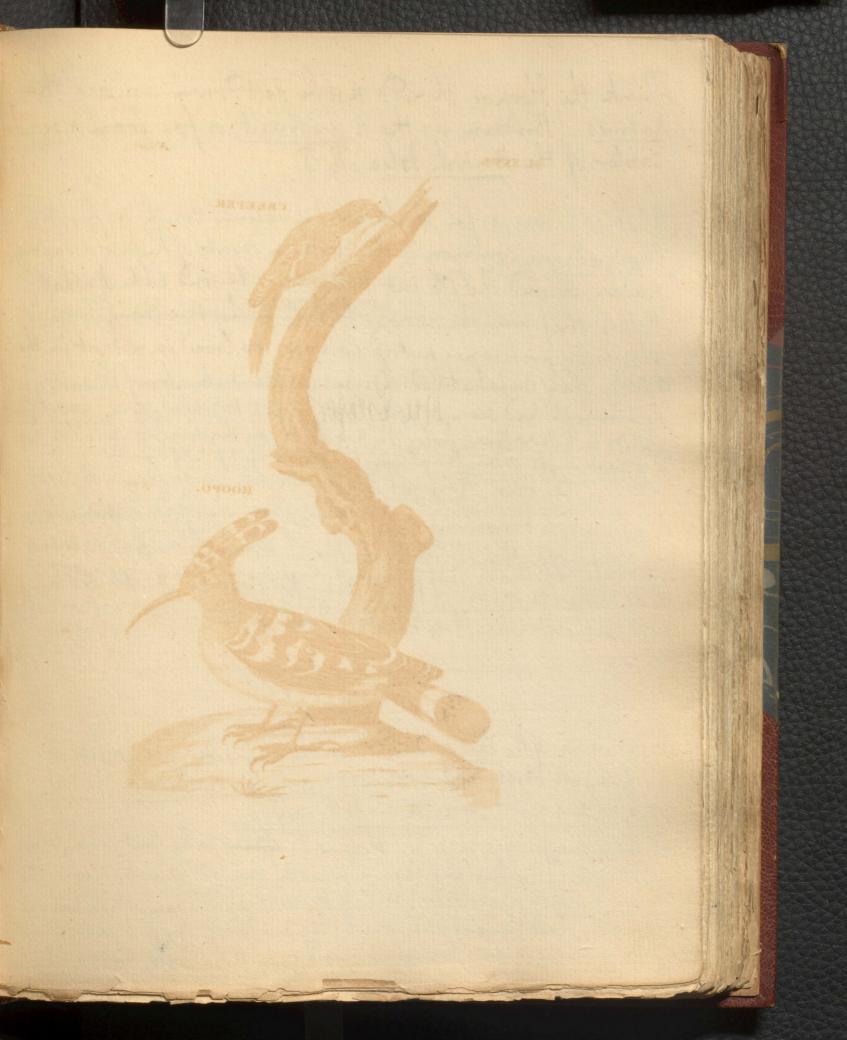
Mil Variages.

M. Latham Jays they have seldom more than 7 eggs Licace never 20, they are of an ash colon, maked at the ends with shots I streaks of adeeper colony a the shell pretty hand, Lath? Jynop: It! 1, pt 2, pitos.

1, pt 2, pitos.

it also very frequently creeps up walls in search of small spiders. & other insects. M.T...

In Germany & some other parts of Europe, there are said to be two species or Parieties differing only in Fire, but I never heard of more than one species in England. M. T. found in sweden which it herer quits & Sometimes in Rupia & Libina fort. Fool: vol: 2, p:28t. also at Sondmorin Norway & North America See ibid, Lin M. America is also seen a variety somewhat larger. Lath. Inppl. to Syrop: p: 126.



Think the Hoopor should not be sett down among the hatives of Britain, as the a frequent, is far from a regular visiter of the British Isles. M. T.

Inhabits Europe as far as Inveden L'extends south as far as Egypt & India, common in the Southern desects of Rufsia & Jastan.

Inhabits Europe as far as Inveden Lextends Jonth as far as
Egypt & India, common in the Jonthen deserts of Rufsia & Satray,
scarcer beyond the Ob, yet Jone Jeen beyond lake Baikal,
Pallas confirms the account of its filthy manners, Jays it
chuses by preference putrid carcases to breed in & that in the
privy of an uninhabited house in the Jubrubs of Tearitry n
he himself had seen a nest lays from 2 to 7 cinercous eggs often
builds in hollow trees, holes in healts or on the ground, Jeleon has
a nest of its own fennts treet Tool: vol. 2p. 284.

- called in Incom Hanfogel or Jelover bird, not from its creot;
but from its repeating as it vins on the ground the words
opp, opp, thrice; opp in the Invedish Signifies to drms,
hence Itiled the owner of War, Jee Mr Oedman, as quoted by
che Pennant suppl! to checke: Sool p: 62.—

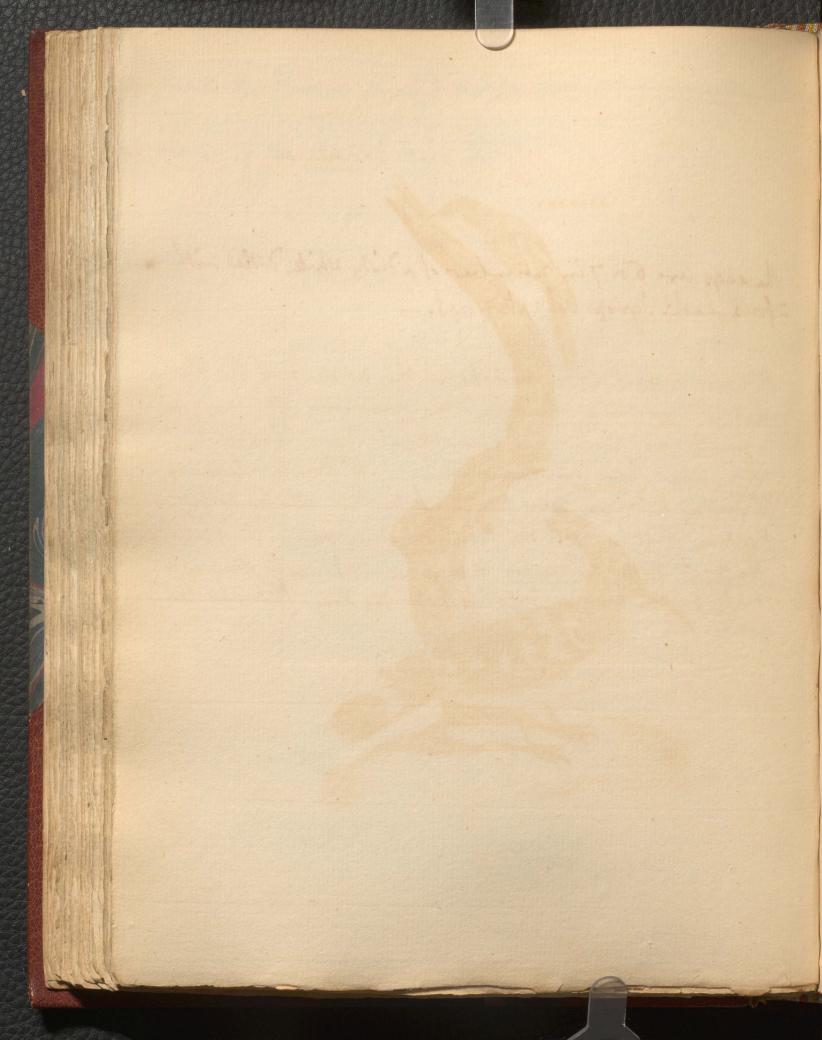
the description of the tail underlined on the other side, is thus altered in Pennant's etret: Sool: vol: 2 p:283 only ten feathers in the tail; black with a white crescent acrop the model.

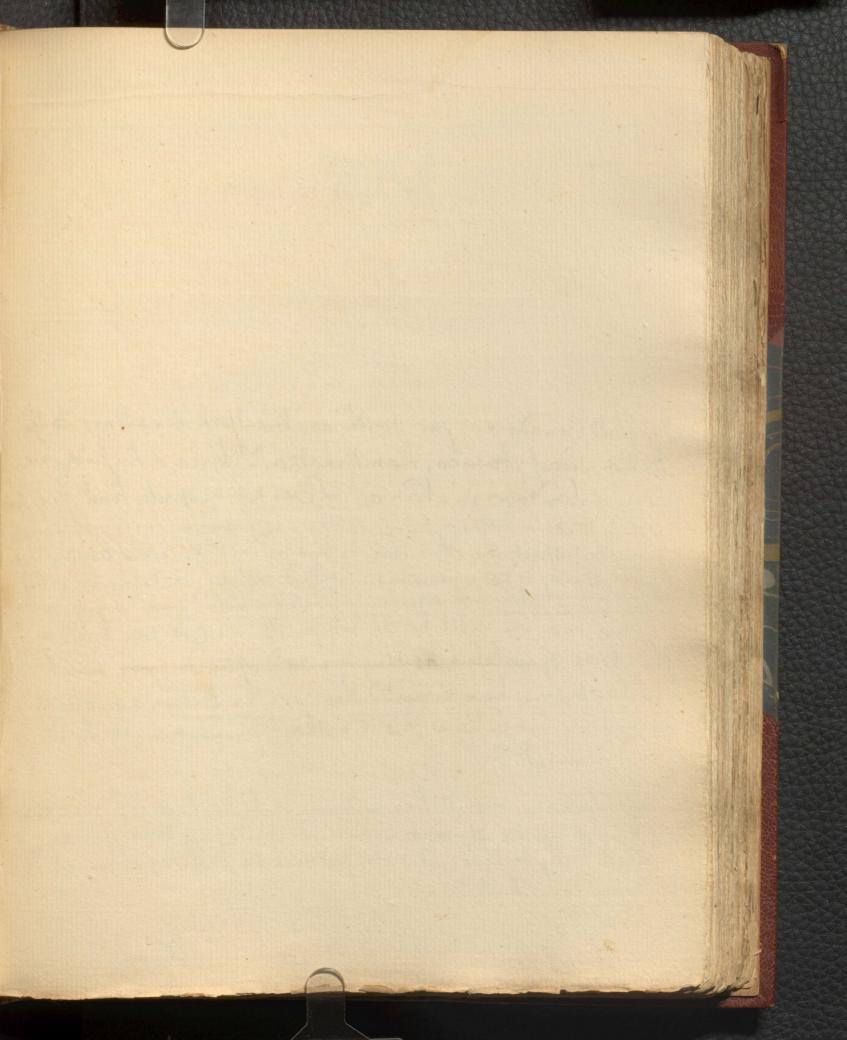
Mr Latham judges, that the Hoopoe is oftener to be met with, Leven breeds oftener in England than is usually Imagined; in the year 1783 troo were shot near Oxford in Sulfalk in May of June, Here had une I outledy bred there abouts, one in Spring forest, one in Juney, is in 1786 a young one was brought him May 10, full fledged, I hat near Southflet

humanh

the eggs are 6 or 7 in number of a dirty white, dotted with me = four, Lath? Syrop: vol: 1, pt2, p: 648. -

I much suspect some mistake in this account of Dr. Plottor that it was some other bird; they are very often seen in a small wood hear my house & yet I never heard the least of the noise here mentioned. M. J. - Mr. Ray, in a letter to D. Jancold Robinson, seems to think the bird adduded to by Plott to be, what he calls the Pieus martius varius, I suppose the great spotted Woodpecker & says he had himself observed it making a cracking or Snapping hoise, see Ray's Philosophic: letters. p: 163.





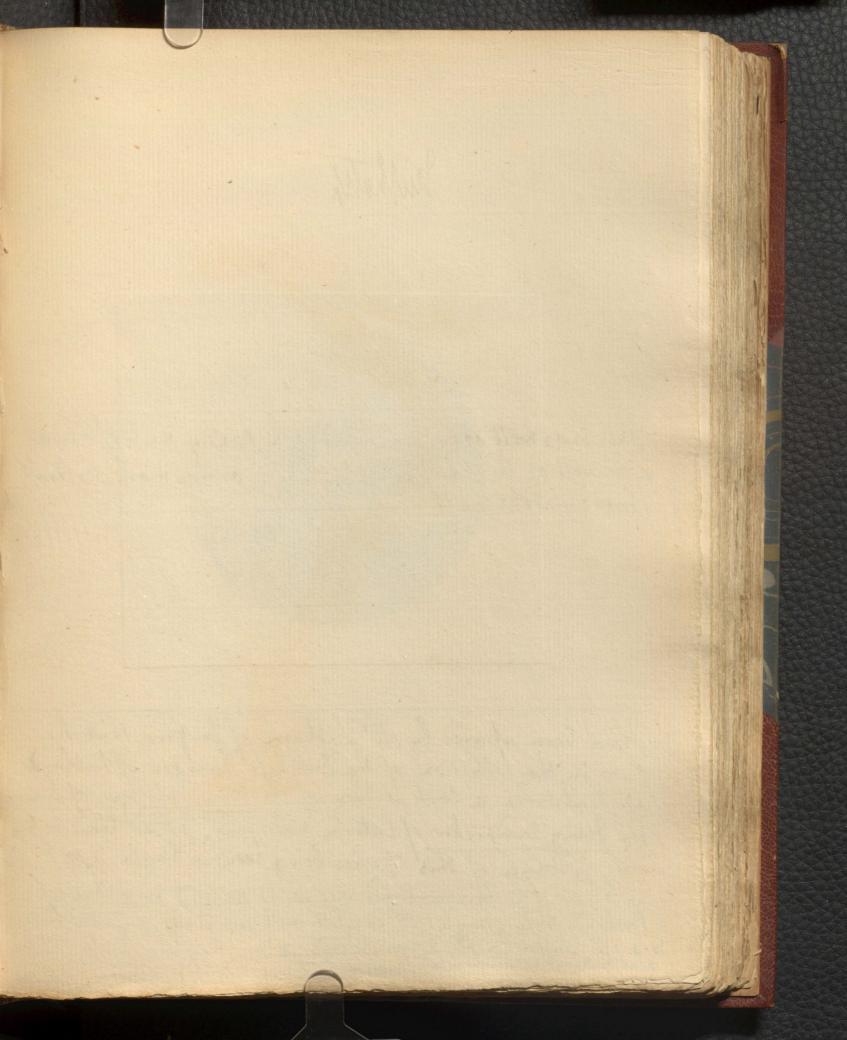
Pullated

Inhabits Canada & as far Jouth as New-York & extends to the Western side of America, Kamtrchatka, Sibinia & Rupria, InverSeen & Jondmer in Norway & does not migrate. Rent. Arct. Tod.

2 od: 2, pi281. - rather Scarce in Forunce, found in India, M. Latham
Seems to suspect the American to be adistinct species at least ablack
header species is not uncommon at Hudson'sbay in Summer (alled
Memireur of ethous shish signifying Thunder, Lath! Inppl! to Syng: pi117.

Jaw once one with much red on its breast, it was killed in
the North of yorkshire M.T. they are said often to vary much
in sire & some have suspected there are two species, a greater &
a smaller, but believe this is without foundation, at least
in Britain. M: T.

a kind of whistle at some distance. Le L' Lyn: as above, N.B: I never heard it. M: 7:...



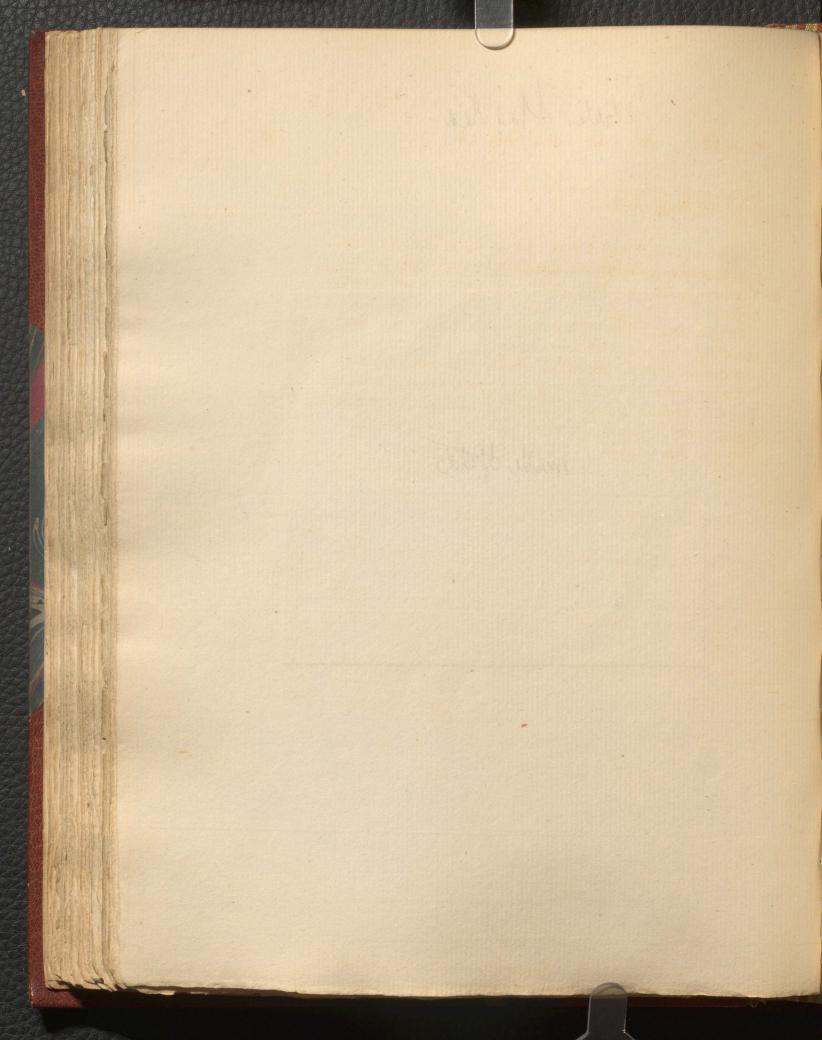
Smer Spilled

This is, as well as the larger found to the lastern hats of Sibina Las well as the other two as high horth as Lapmark Jee Penn's Unit: 2001: 201:2, p: 278. -

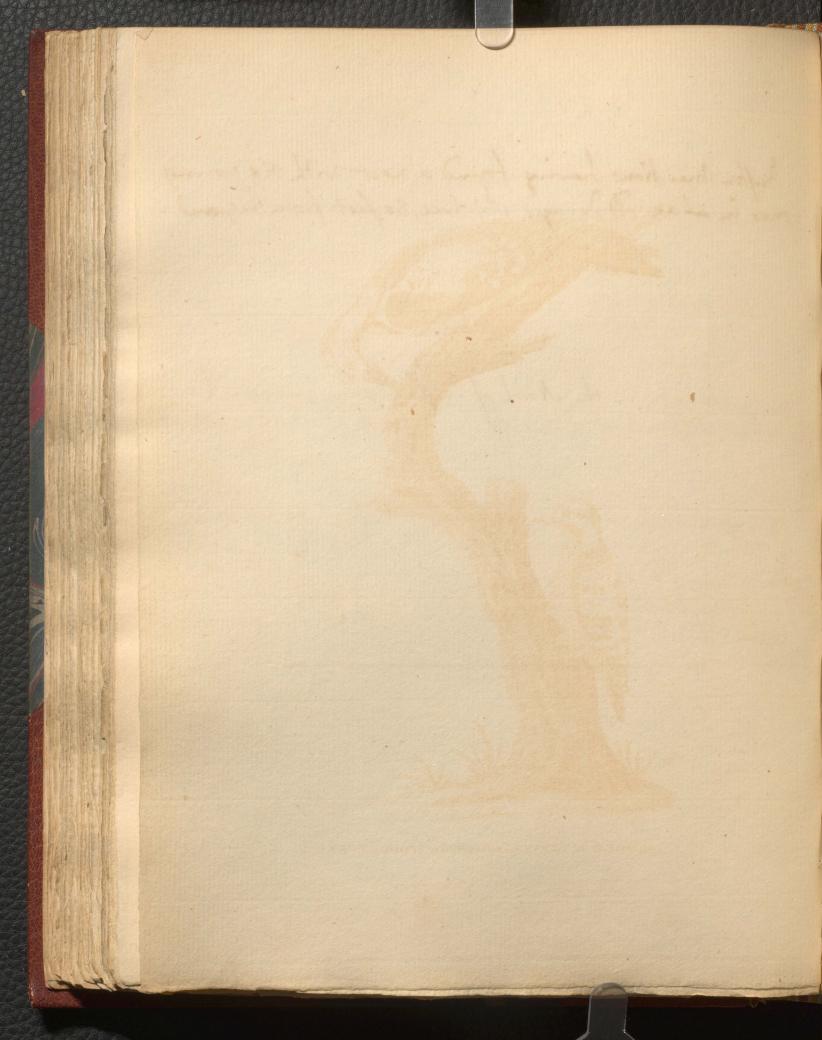
Have been abured by Mr Latham of Bostford, that he saw in the collection of the Butchef Towager of Patland. at Butstrode a Cock & Hen of the Picus villous of Linners the Hairy browpecker of Catesby vol: 1, prign never heard before any instance of this species being seen in England Mi.T. ... one at least of the abovementioned specimens was solo at the Dutchefs: Mothands tale May 11, 1786 in a lott with several other presenced birds to a cll Walker for 76, it was d? 1642. M.J. ... they were shot by Mishton near Hallifes who sout them to the Dutchefs. Lath Supple to Synop in 108.

Hairy Wood- Fechen Pen. 209





muse Thorter Buffor mentions having found a nest with rix young; ones in at an Ad decayed Asptree, 30 feet from the ground. wethy common in the North of England, some have been that in the neighbourhood of Wycliffe, particularly one July 19, 1780. All? mille of the found as high north as Lapmark Lin Rupia but not forther East. also in De mark Lab! Astrachan Lath? Inph! to Syrap: p: 107. of the former, Briton indeed makes it adistinct species, rare in general in Ingland.



The breen woodpeckers are called by some of the country people in the North of yorkshire Pickatrees M.T. in the wooden Steeples in Iweden, as well as in trees. -Thiane, is found in Rufria, but disappears towards dibinia. Fenn! stret: Lood: sod:2, p: 277. They frequently, especially in the breeding season, have a note very like a man's laughing. M. T. . . M. Latham says the eggs are greenish with small black spots. Lath. Symon. vol: 1, pt2, pi \$78.

GRAMATER. Inhabits hurope as high as Lapmark Sextends to the most eastern extremity of Libraria Pennts & dret: Good: vol:2, p:273. Thabits Astrachan & Rufria, the eggs are figured by Jepp of a greyish white, mottled with minute dusky shots. Lath hypl! to Syrep, p: 107.

Umpuel. it is esteemed a companion of the luckor in many places & is in fact often seen with it & following it, most likely as pursuing the same living food & sometimes sharing with it, which seems probable, as it arrives hearly at the same time, this rather earlier, as most think; the perhaps without Infficient form: = dation, as the luckoo is not much hoticed, till it is he and, Which is not for some time, after its arrival - the Way = = neck is often called in the North, the Cuchoo's maiden. - M.F. in Wales Lother parts sometimes the luckoos man safer ident Soll volighable. the eggs are said to be from 8 to 10 in number 1 hot only trans:

= porent, but as white as ivong, Lath? Lyng: volyht, hit 18.—

Jonce had a nest of young ones brought me, which, the they freely received the food given them, died very room; they frequently darled out their long longues. M. J .- Latham Jays the young ones in the nest will hip like Inakes, I did not observe this in those mentioned above. M. J .._ The Inedes callet Gjokhyta or the bird which explains the Cuckers, for the same reason probably as the hames mentioned before, Pents Arct: Zoolias gnoted over leaf -

Have heard from pretty good authority, that the large black hoodpecker (Picus Martius of Linnous) has been seen in the woods in Devons hire. M.J. M. Latham stor says he has also heard once of this find in the Journ of English, found in Rupia from I. Petersburg to achote east & to Lapsmark, some in Kampter atkadents.

M. Latham acquaints me, he has been informed, no species of Woodpecker inhabits Ireland. M.T. -

Sim broughold

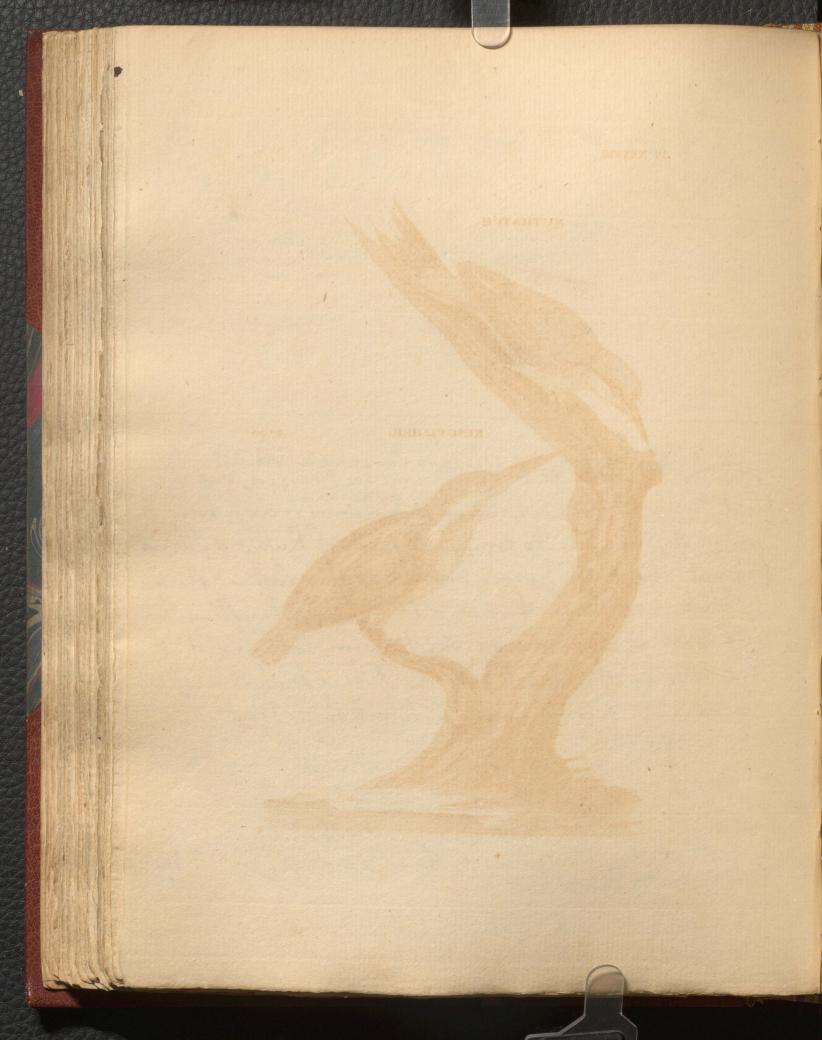
are said by some to be an exceeding good food & greatly to resemble the taste of a woodcock. N. Bihave since tasted one, found it not bad eating, but seemed to have nothing of the flavour of the Noodcock. M.S. — According to Mons. Buffon, almost all the freen woodpeckers leave France in the Winter-teason, returning in Spring, they seem in England to be as frequent in Winter as in Summer, probably the frosts, which are more intence, occasion this difference. With

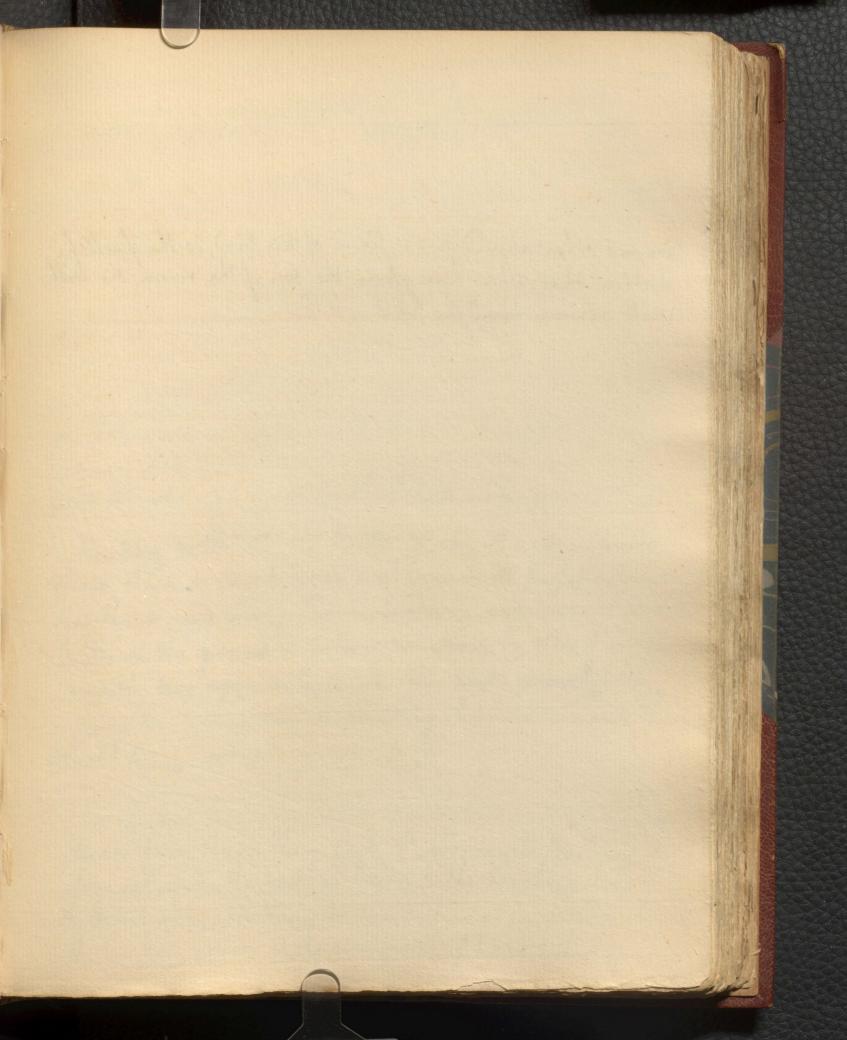
Hugholas

Jaid by Duprater to be found in Nectmerica, but it is much Inspected; does not extend to Ineden & is even rare in Denrark, inhabits the temperate parts of Rupia & Sibinia, frequent about the Jenesei, but not farther east. He Jaran & Ostriacks use the feathers as a love charm, they fling them into water & preserve those which Invim, believing that any homan they touch with one of these feathers will immediately become enamoured with them. Penn! Arch Jost vol: 2, p: 280.

M'Latham Jays, he saw a specimen brought from China, precisely the same, as the European, called there fu-loand, he has also seen it exactly painted in drawings from India. Lath. Juppl! to Jynop, p:115. -

Used to be seen frequently on the banks of the Tees dividing yorkshire from Durham, said to be much raver there of late years, never saw it there myself ell. Time





Almijolet. among other absurdities believed of this bird, is the foolish notion, that when hung from the top of the room, the bill will always turn the north. M. Ti.

Moller the Roller is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of the European birds, had a pair in high preservation sent me from Hamberough by Dr. Bolten; I think in the year 1775. M. J. According to Frisch, the Roller makes its nest in woods, where there is Birch, does not come to its perfect colours till the second year, thes in troops in auturn, it sometimes builds on the ground in holes & sometimes by sides of rivers, mostly two eggs only found, the rests generally itthy, from the young ones evacuating their excrements therein. Lath: Imon: volis, pt. 1, pi 407. M. 9: This elegant bird is found not spread, but as it were in a Stream from the southern parts of Norway to Barbary & Senegal, from the south of Rufria to the reighbourhood of the Irtish only, Toutholy to Tyria: arrives in Iweden with the Cuchoo, retires at the conclusion of howest there, prefers

the Birch tree before any other for building in, where trees are wonting, forms it's nest in clayer banks, Zinnanni Days it lay to eggs, of clear green, sprinkled with innume: - rable down spots, feeds on fruits, acoms & insects, feed is a sky bird, but sometimes seen in company with Crows of worm, but sometimes seen in company with Crows of corn, Ichwerkfelt says the autumn, it grows fat Lis esteemed a delicacy; Mr. Adamson Isserved them in Jenegal in flocks in September, so Imagines they winter there. Pennts Betret: Lod: vol. 2, p: 254. — never observed to light on the from Its Serveams without ceasing. Lath suppt. po Jupon: p: 85. —



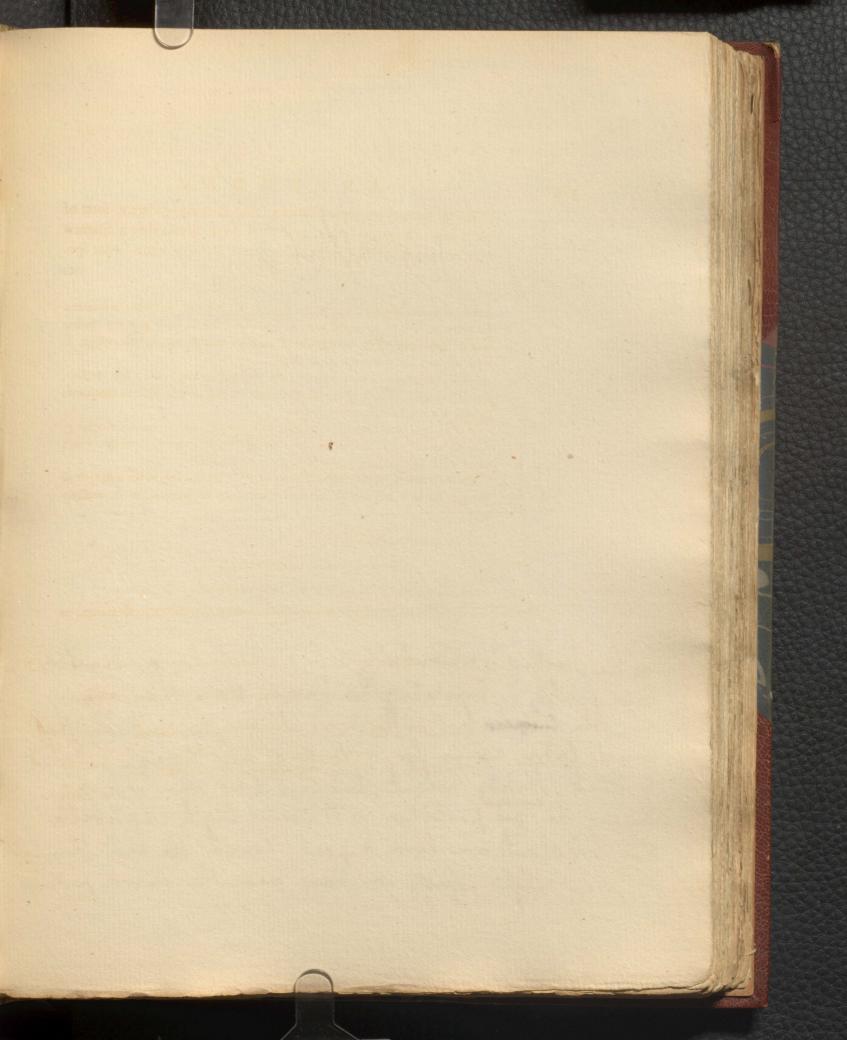
huterack (

found as high as Sondmor, does not migrate common in the prine-forests of Rupia & Sibria & even Kamtschatha, hestles in the bodies of trees, which it perforates like a wooders! Pennt stret: Zool: vol: 2,p: 252.

is said to build in holes of trees. Lath! Synop: vol #, p! 24:400.

De Bollen of Hambornigh, the Jome year as the Rollers. M. J..
Comes late into Iweden Litarys till the nuts are gathered,
201 to be deen beyond Upland. Juppl. to otret: Look p. 61. -

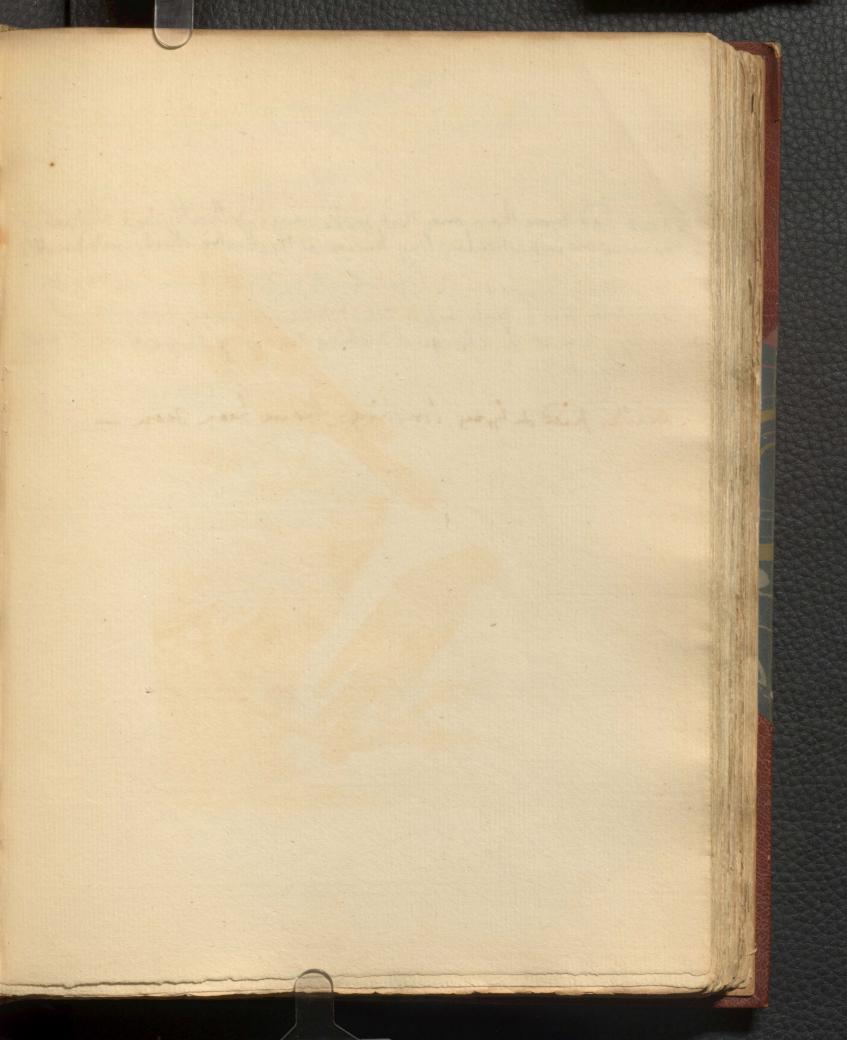
Muller mentions two varieties, one rufour, the other spotted black & Whote Last? Input to Jupon: pi de.



as the Starling is undoubtedly a bird, which has as much or more facility in imitating the human voice, than almost any other European bird at the word Thurnus undoubtedly is the usual latin hame for a Starling, am strongly induced to think Italius meant that bird at no other a by no means the red partridge, as it seems highly improbable that bird I hould ever learn to speak, however the word Thurnus or Starna might popibly I metimes mean the common partridge. M: J:-

Inhabit Europe as high as Salten in the diocese of Frontheim in Norway Lin great numbers in Norme Helgeland, in Geroe & Iceland, migrate from Norway, except a few, which lodge among the rocks near Itavanger, found in bast flocks in Rufria & west of Tibinia, but Icarce beyond the Jenisei, many migrate from England. Penn'ts tret: Zoology vol: 2, pi63. _ Jome winter in Denmark & Jeania according to M. Dedman. Juppl: to alough __ Called in the North of England, Chepsters or Chep-Star= = lings. frequently in round holes made by woodpeckers in the trunks of trees. M.J. -A Starling, whose head was black & the rest of the body white was found at Aberdaren, a small village in Carmon was hime. Lathan's Synop: vol vol: 2, p. 1, p:4. -

The Starling affects to bristo it's nest in hollows of rocks, minous except in Jame cases when it has made use of an old Thrush's hest, but more often of a green-woodpeckeriand like them really make no nest placing only a mere cover of leaves 2 other dry materials whereon to lay their eggs, which are of are a greenish ash colour tor 6 in number, the young are of a dusky brown till first mouth. Latham's Lynop: vol: 2, pt. 1, p. 2. -



Starting I have had more than one, that spoke very intelligibly in a whispering manner, one in particular, long known at the Molbro coffee house London May it is certain they frequent Pigeon Couts in great humbers & are said to do much mirchief, in what manner Jeems not clear, I greatly Inspect the charge of Inching the eggs of Pidgeons is not well founded. M: J. white, hied I gray Italings have been seen -



Rose Colomon Costor Thave dnother shot in this Kingdom, I believe a hen Mis. Laid by Mr Buffon, to be often Jeen in Burguindy with other ousels. - the individual drawn by M Edwards & shot hear Norwood, has been preserved hany years I I believe still remains at Salters coffee-house Chelsea, tho almost entirely spoilt by dust &c M.T. M. Latham mentions another shot hear grantham now in possession of S. Jos: Banks B. P. R. S., he also that one or more almost topon always that every season near Orms:

- kink in Lancashure is said to breed between the rocks in South Rupia. Linners says it is found in Lapland on the authority of Metaler = heim, appears annually in great flocks about the niver Don Lin Sibina about the Irtish, where there are abundance of Cocusts migrations dishere it breeds between the rocks. Pennt etroti Tool: vol: 2, h: 334.

Migrations ding place in Europe not yet ascertained, one shot in a Garden
at Chester. Ibid. believe this last is the specimen Phase think a hen, M: Tin

The Blackbird inhabits himpe as high north as Drontheim in Normay, uncommon in Russid, except beyond the Urallian Chair & in the Western provinces, but about Woronesch this bird I the Itare don't appear till about the 17st 18th of April. Penn. Arch. Zool: vol: 2, p:345.

Physiast,

are said to breed in great abundance in the peak of Derbyshire & called there Tov-busels, withdraw in October & November & February in Spring. Whites nats hist: of Selborne p: 24.

was sometimes called the Heath-Thrush in Craven, where they are very plenty on the moors, see a letter from D. Lister to Mr. Ray,

Ray's letters p:140.

Mr. White Jays, that king-ownels were to frequent Jome years since about Lewes in Sufrey that a person afrured him he had I shot to himself in one alternoon; they had not observed here before, but Jome had appeared in that neighbourhood in autumn ever since not inst: delburne pigo. The crescent is not wanting in the females, but is much fainter than in the males: the males Jing a short note I loud, but it differs considerably from that of the common black-bird: they frequently breed in Debyshire. The Rock-ouzed is thought by Jome, tho I believe enoneously, to be a distinct species; probably those to called, were young birds, not as yet having the white crescent. — a Hen king-owned or young lack before moulting, am not clear which, was shot on the moors near Richmond in yourshire the 28th of thus: 1782. M.J. another quite like the former was thot on Scargill-mooretage 8,1786. M.J.

Water Bright are said to build their nests on the ground at the foot of some bush like that of the common Blackbird, the eggs nearly the Jame & of like number. Inhabits Europe as high as Lapmark, not found in Rupia or Sibinia, rare in France formants as a papenget about hount Cancasus Lin Persia. Pennants Arct: 2001: vol; 2, p344. To one how in M. Latham's collection, was shot hear batford in Kent, he aperts varieties of this bird house been seen, some quite white & others sported with white Lone Jost bigger than the common, sported with white I without the crescent, Jaid to come annually into Lorrain very fat. Lart! Lyng. vol: 2 pt, p:47. - may not this last be a variety & which of in some parts is called the Rock-ousel ! M.J. - Called in some parts a Dipper, from Aten immerejing into the sater which it does much Stener than any bird, that is heither Well-footed nor palmated. M.G. Inhabits chiefly the horkern, parts according to M. Latham. found at Christiansoe & Norway also in Intland but in winter only, see Bounnich. —

Found in Europe as high as Feroe & Finmark; in the Rupian Empire as far as Kamtschatka. Pennt drot: Lod: vol:2 p: 332.

M. Dedman abert, that the Water-oursel reduced to askes in a pot, feathers & all, is frequently used by the Rupians as a poverful absorbent in the dropsy, his own father 80 years of age almost suffocated rith a drainey & an arcites, was hereeftly restored to health by this simple remedy only in four days I was living 7 years after in good health. Juppl to Pennt drot: Lod: p.63.
It is said it will walk for a considerable time entirely under water, on the bottoms of rivers of brooks. M: T:

A Gentleman aperts in the Jupp! to the Gent! magasine for 1786 that the Islitary Tharrow probably the Junus Ganus of Linneus had been seen sheard to sing at Itons in Gloncestershire, as likewise in Ireland, but must think he was mistaken; either the same or another person in the Gent! mag: for dep: 1787 p: 787 again contains, that a bird he calls the Monathon Seemingly answering to the Islitary Thomon, as usually described, was seen by himself a few years since singing almost incepantly the most harmonious hots for the space of 2 or 3 months, perched upon the vane of It Philips church in Bermingham, see haps this might hot be the durd as Cyanus of Linneus, but a bird called the Islitary Thomb by Latham Miccellina & figured there p: 14; called the Islitary Thomb by Latham This Impersis vol: 2 pt. 1, N:54, page \$2, 200 in Linneus. M: 7:

Istrongly Irispect this, to be only a variety of the Song thrush or Throstle. See Ray's opinion about this bird in a letter to Dr Lister-Ray's letters p:137. as also Ir Lister's answer, p:140. M: J. .

Plack bid

Town, map stidned opening of blang compare the nest of the black birt many always be distinguished from that of the Thrush, as the last always, lays her eggs on the bare clay, but the black:
- bird always buts sometiming of Strans or hay.
- also the eggs are much darker than the Throstles. Al. J. - they are frequently found spotted with white I some entirely white; they are said to live to a great age & are not bad eating. had myself one entirely white & one or two others with many white feathers, that entirely White seemed not a healthy, but the others were perfectly to Imag very boldy, M.J. . -The females have sometimes, the rarely yellow bills Bulfor mentions such a one taken upon her eggs, hosbably this proceeded from age, as several herobirds have been know to grow more like Cooks, when advanced in age; see the ctvicle of theasants. p:238.

About the middle of March 1787, a blackbird's hest with five young ones was taken by a Shepherd's boy near Sydenham wells, it was a remarkable forward Season; apples & hears were in full blow in the same heighouthood at that time. In the spring of 1788, a blackbird built & hatched her eggs on the shirp of an old cabbage, in the garden of a M. Hallet, at Milborn-port Jomesetshire. Es Hen very vigorously attacking prowling for her prey near where their nest was. M. J. . — A Black-bird's nest with 4 eggs in it, was found at Greenhow -hill near Pateley-bridge yorkshire, the middle of November 1788, the weather then being mild, open & remarkably dry. On Christmas Day 1789, a Blackbird's hest with four eggs in it was found at Ninevel-farm near Nuneham in Oxfordshire & in the beginning of January 1790, another was found in Salcey forest with eggs, in Which were young

a nest with young ones unflown in August: M: T:.
On the 14th of Feb. 1761 between Wimbledon & Streatham in Juney,
was found a Throste's hest with 4 eggs, which appeared to have been

Jett upon some days.
Jahabits Europe as high as Jendmor, found in most parts of Rufrice where Juniper grows, especially about the river Kama, home in Tibiria. Peronts tret: Tool: vol: 2 p:342. — a Throstle's nest with 4 young birds almost fledged, was found Jan: 4, 1790, in Atwoods garden, It feorges fields rear Southwork, the weather was then & had been long remarkably mild. -The Shrostle begins to build very early, young ones full fledged have been been in various parts of the Kingdom, as early as March. - At Wycliffe near Richmond in yorkshire, a Throstle was heard to sing Dec 16, 1781 & the hest day a Black-bird, very unusual at that Jeason, the weather was remarkably worm & open. the young ones in Cages will frequently begin to sing in Septem:

- ber & October & continue in Jong the whole winter & spring,

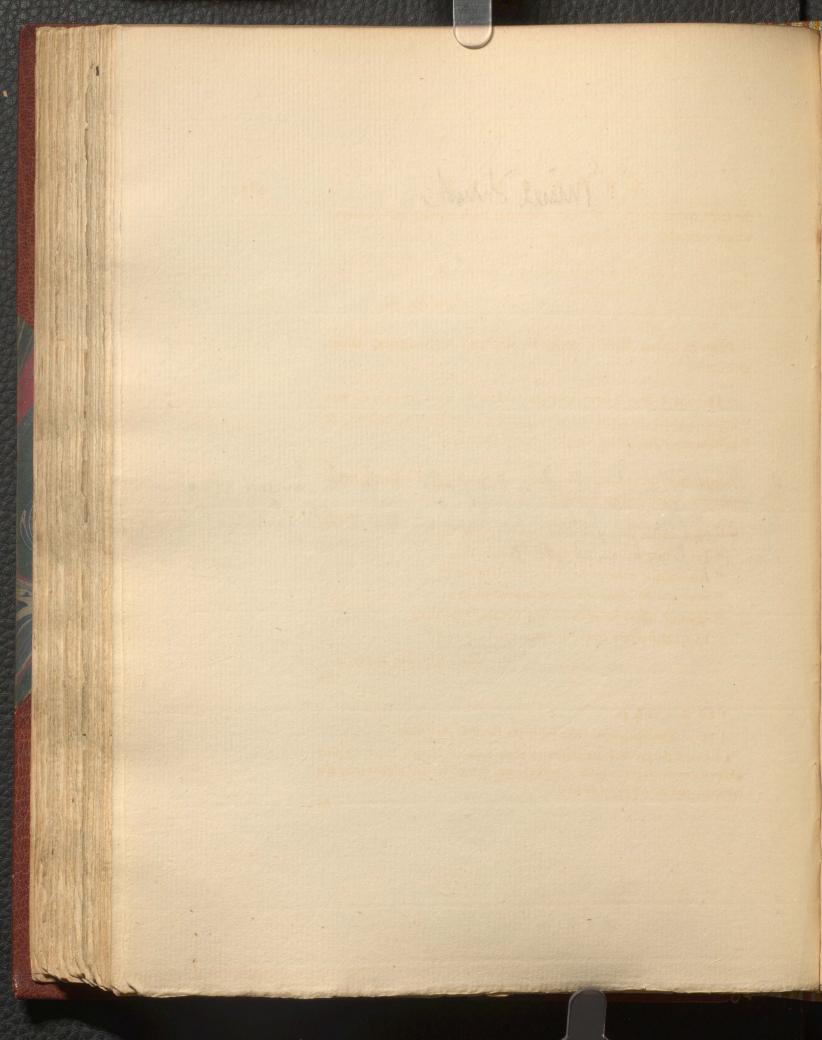
probably owing to the plents of food in their state of cap: = tivity, as also to the wormth of their Tituation. MJ. according to M: Buffon very few of those supposed to be strage: = glas brild in France. - the quantities of Thrushes (I believe of this species are so immense on the Baltic at Cortain Jeasons, that according to Klein, as gnoted by Buffor vol:3, p: 276, the city of Dantzie d'unually consumes go, 000 pair! — M'Pennant says that excise was paid one year at Dantzie \$ 30,000 pair & of these Birds, Fieldows & Throstes besides what were Inugaled, lep honever than Buffer, Pennts otrot. Individes, po 342.

Redonus. found as for north as Jondmer Leven Iceland. Penns. Arch: Zool: vol: 2, p: 342. Hen in Lancashire called the Thoush. Mr. Oedman Jays the Jong of the Redwing differs in most esential from that of the Common Jong or musical Thrush, See Penn Jux! to date the Redwing is much better eating than the Fieldfare.

a few days ago, a white Field-fare was shot by & Jadyraham of Netherby in Cumberland, white he fent tom Parkinson's Leverian Museum _ Newcaske (hionicle Fieldfares have been known, this very rarely, to breed in England, a nest having been found near laddington with young ones. M.G. See also an account of some few breeding here in Halleian Miscels vol: 2, h: 562. - Morton in his Northampt. p: 426 Jays he has Sometimes, Jeen them there in Jummer. - Jome Joy their Jong in their hative countries is not unpleasing, but have been toto by some, that have heard them singin England that it was very indifferent, perhaps not then arrived to their full Jong; tho in the North of England are not unfrequently seen in the latter end of March, at Which time the english species of Thrushes are in full rong. M. J ... M. White remarks a Jingular circumstance in regan to the Trieldfore, that the it with in the day time on trees, gets most of its food from Haw-thorn hedges & is said to brill in high trees, yet ever here appears to roost on the ground, they are seen to come in flocks just before dook I to settle & restle. among the heath; the Larkers frequently catch them in wheat-- Itables dragging their letts at night, but the but-fronters who rake many ned-wings at night on the hedges never take a desilotore the reason of their thus differing from their Congeners, is Jumpinsing lathisty dellar 1278. Fieldfores were seen in England in great flocks till late in April 1783, the on the whole a mild reason. M.J .. _ A vanishy of the Field fave, whose head I neck were perfectly white I the nest white mixed with brown patches shot in Day. = byshire is mentioned by Mr. Latham Jynop: 201:2, pt. 2, p: 26. Some other varieties are figured in Frisch. -Thouto rather think the Jong-thrush to be the Roman's favourite brid, as much better-flavoured & not to hard & dry, nor should I think that the Frield faves would, at least, in great grantities, migrate so far South. M. J. Vast granbihes of even species of Thrushes are caught deat hear Dantzick & other parts of Poland & Germany MI Field faver swarm in the woods of Iweden & Norway, breed in the highest trees & continue the whole year, at least in Iweden; are not found farther horth in Norway than Bergen, multitudes found in all seasons in Poland, frequent with the red-wing the forests of Russia, Sibiria Leven Lamtschatka, live chiefly on benies & probably cometo us when those of their own country are exhausted visit in winter as far Jonth as Jyn'a L Minorca. Pennistrat. 2001: vol: 2, h: 341, - N: B: this last seems to disprove their hy assertion above, that they probably did not higher Jo, far south, as Ituly & so could not be the favorinite, delicacy of the Remargables. Scarce any seen in England in the mild winter of 1789-90. M: 7:.-

an convinced binds in a cage Jing for a longer time, Lat Jeasons they would not, if in a state of liberty, most probably owing to the great plenty 2 husuriances of their food, their work of females & also ferhaps to the heat of their situation, as being protected from winds, rains I cold. M.T.. The Mikel Thrush has a melodious song, is larger than the Black-bird & supposed the largest singing bird existing, at least in Europe.

the Mipel Thrush, which is supposed to be the largest singing bird, as I observed before, perhaps in the world, is much larger than the Black-bird. M. J.



minel Hund Inhabits Europe as far as Norway, but not higher than the middle part; common in Rupia, but none in Libinia. Pennts Arct: 2001: vol: 2, p:341. At Athite namorky oping above and oto in respect

Missel Ihrush:

The rest according to Matham is in this Country hostly in bushes or low-trees, this have known it protty high, com:

- tool of high, Lichen I leaves ac lined with fine withheld grap within a strengthened with tunings on the outside, the eggs of a diving flesh colorer, maked with bloody colored shots see Latham's lynop: vol:2, pt 1, p: 17.—

The Mipel is a bird of much spirit is will drive away Magnies, Jays & Blackbirds from the place it usually faunts, yet Mr. While relates an apprintance of one of their hests being attacked by several magnies, which although defenced it vigorously, was at last obstroyed by them the young ones mallowed see hist of Jellome p: 188.—

yet Buffon Jays, that many of the Mipel-Thrushes remain the Jummer in France & brill in Burgundy & other pro
- vinces.—

the Mipel-Thrush is much reorder in England, than the Throstle or Jong Thrush, is like it very palatable food. I some who pretend, that the Jong-Hrush was not known to the antients, think this species was the favourite Turdas of the Romans. Miss.

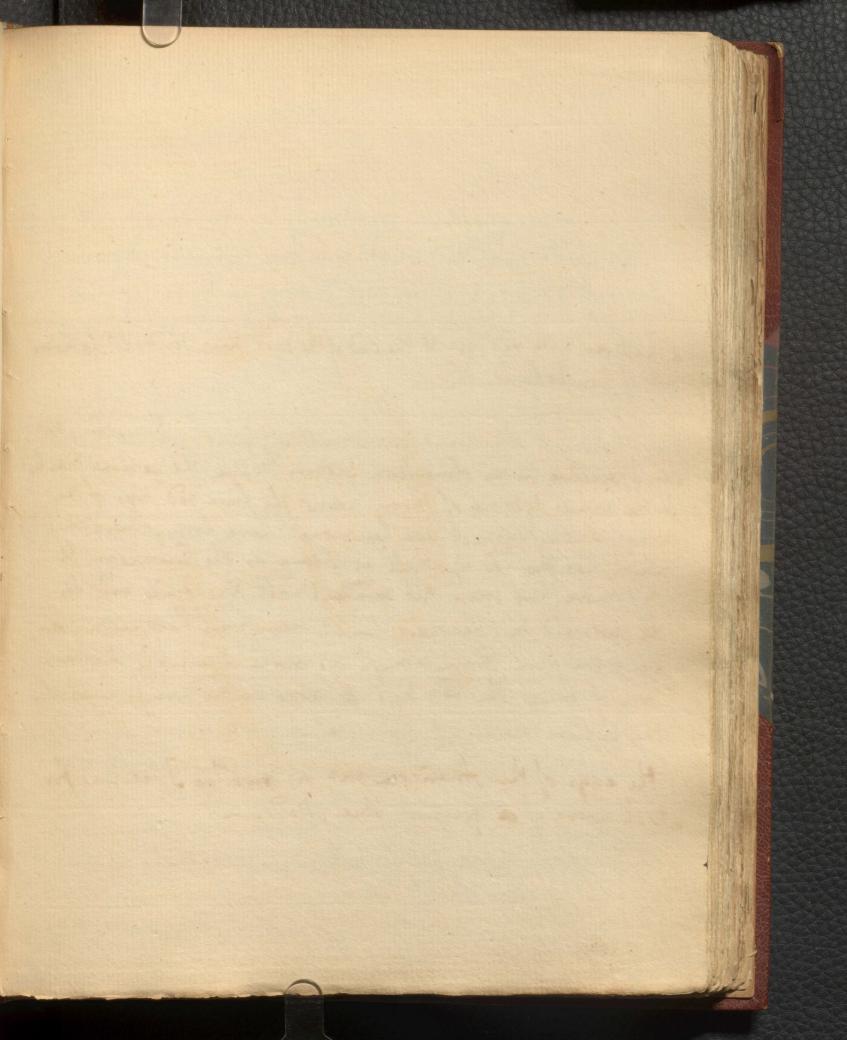
andle. found in the temperate parts of Rupia as far as lake Baikal, but not beyond the Lena, lays, ort eggs of a dish white, shotted with dusky, Pennts Archi Lost: vol. 2, p.343. from a branch, had only one young one full grown rearly the colour of the Hen; probably the rest had taken flight. M.J. they are frequently seen in Jummer in various pats of the Jutch, Austrian & french low countries din Germany, where their Tingular & striking beauty of plus = mage make them conspicuous __ is often called in Ferance & Felanders Compere Loriot. one was that in Suffolk in 1779. - the nest is composed of fibres of hemp & straw, mised with fine dry stalks of Grap & lined within with most & liverwork, the female. lays 4 or 5 eggs of a disty white, marked with small dank brown I hots, which are thickest about the largest end the sits 3 weeks a is very coreful of her young brood. Lath. Synon: vol. 1, pt. 2, p: 450. -

The Golden Oride, according to M. Argillander in the Act; Stockolm: 1786, returns to Savotax in Kinland in the end of May drehires in September & is much more frequent in the north of that province, than the donth, hving in the birch-boods along the coasts, two males frequently attend one female, Juring Jummer they by threes & four hogether; howards autumn, the flocks increase in numbers, they foretell storms by an alteration in their Whiste: fly like thoustes, are himid birds, yet very irascible I will brite deverely; oure to tendious of life, that one, which was That through by two great Thats, lived two days: the flesh according to Medhan is as good as that of the Thrush, this is also confirmed by Mons. Buffor Penn. otret. Zockp: 63, 100

In the suppl! to Lath? Sympn: h: dg, he says two specimens of this bird had been shot in England since the publication of the symposis, one of which was in his possession, whether the same as mentioned above by Mr. Pennant & that shot in Sulfolk I cannot say. M: T:

The Chatterer, in my opinion, is impropely placed among the indigenous birds of Britain, as they are only accidental, the pretty frequent visites of these Isles. M: J:._ The American Variety, found from Nova Section to Mexico & Cayenne, the Mexican name Cognantotott, Gernander Jays they live in the mountainous parts, feed on seeds, migrate in flocks to New york in the latter end of March, breed there in May Lool: vol; 2pi346. - also found in Africa. Latt. Juppl! to Jynen: p:146 Matham Doys a Chatterer was killed in 1781 at Eltham in Kent . -In the beginning of February 1787, a chatterer was Itst at Wiston in Supex; about the same time several were That in the reighbourhood of Newcastle upon Type, one was winged & caught alive. _ a Bohemian chatterer was shot hear Buton-Constable Jan 27, 1787. - another in Cleveland in February the same year was shot as it was Chattering in a tree & sent to me by J. Rob! Darcy Hildyard, I think it was a Hen, as it had very little yellow in the wings I the ried appendages were small M. T. . - was informed by M. Latham that 3 more were shot the same year in Cumbeland M. J. -

the same year many were seen in flocks in Holderness, seven or eight were taken & put in cages, All none lived, the very tame & would eat dogberries their favourite food, out of the hands of the offerer, deveral stand some time in the Thrubberies &c. - The same year in March a flock of them near twenty in humber were seen about Winston in the Country of Durhamon the Northern banks of the river Tees, the boundary from the loundy of york, - the 3? t of the same month & year, one (a hen) was That hear Wycliffe & some others seen for some days before, close to the house, M.J. another was shot in November 1788 & was Sent me by Ir Robt. Darcy Flildyard. M.T. - another in November the same year near Croxdale in the Bishopnick of Dowham M: J: . _ another at the same time hear Newcastle, & another about Barningham near Richmond in Yorkshire, & several others about Durham in December seemed to be prognostics of severe weather which probably had drove them from their usual retreats for for brant of food & came after them have. M.J. _ 2 Sent me from Croxbale Dec: 22 that year. has been shot at Glapwell in Derbyshire & a flight of 14 Jeen at Imalley & Melbourne in the same County.



a chatterer with red tips at the end of the tail was sent M. Latham out of Cumberland. M.J... the American Chatterers are Fraller than the European, nor can I perceive in the American Species Thave, the yellow marks in the wings & some of them want the fine red tips of the winds, which I suspect are hers; one I have from America, which has the red tips full as strong as the European & still more, has some the swand small tips quite red in the outward fail feathers. — A beautiful European pair both of them the red bips arrobors in the wings of as also the yellow marks. M. J. . N. B. amproty sure they are both locks dis. the eggs of the American sort or most what I received for Inch, were of a greenish blue M: Ji. -The European Species found as high as Frontheim Lappear in great numbers about Petersburg & Moscon Lin all pails of Rupia in flocks, Inphoseoto build within the arctic circle, scarce in Libinia, W Bell Jun Jome about Gobolski in December. Rent Ubret: Lost: vob2, p: 346. Amorjimining

The Hanfinch or Grosbeak in my opinion is wrongly inserted among the indigenous Birds of Britain, as it is a very irregular Visiter & has very ravely at least been known to breed here. M.S.

Not found very for North, lately arrived in Johnen, where it does much mirchief to the Chemp-orchards, only in the West & South of Rufria & alt lake Baiker Pennt Aret: Zoot: vol:2, p:354.

had one sent me in the winter, shot hear Owndle in Northamp:

= tonshire, it was, if Iremmember right, a female. Mist.

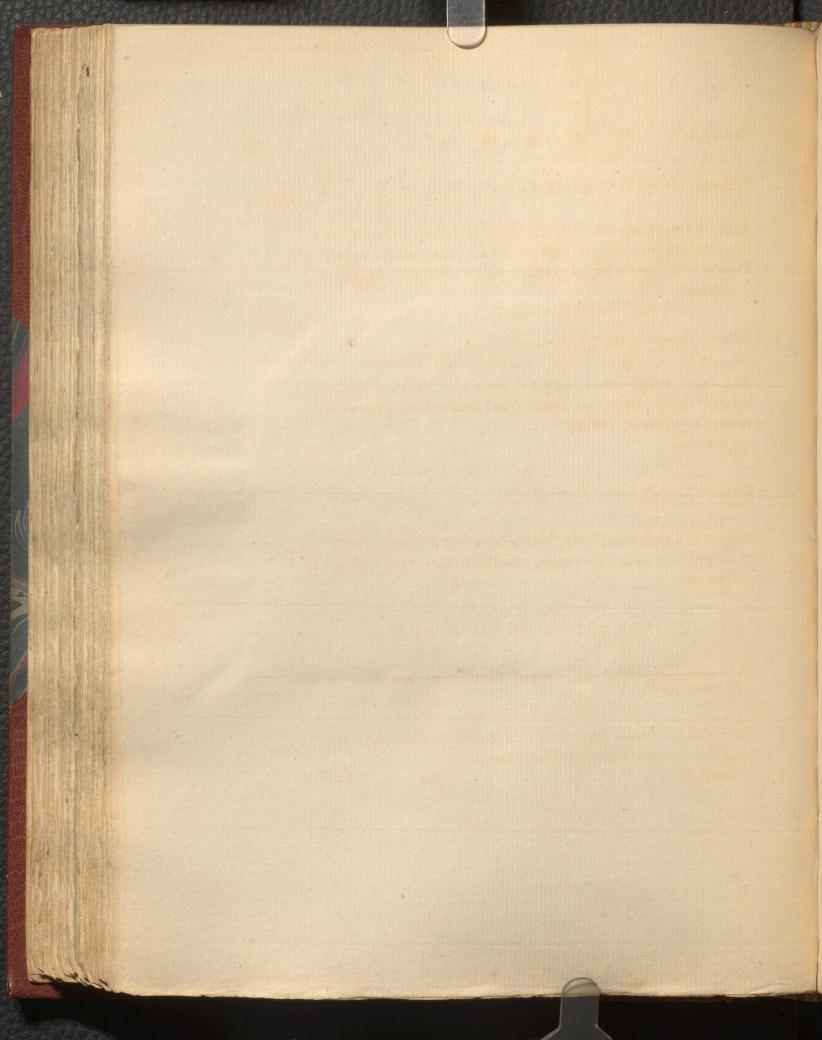
3 Inosbeaks were teen hear Selborne, one of which was shot there, see Whiter hat: hist: of selborne p: 31.

a Grosbeak was shot in Kent in the summer & brought to Mr Latham see Synop: vol:2, pt. 1, p: 110. - the eggs are of a roundish shape, of a blueish green spotted with Sive brown, toutson shows with a few irregular black spts interspersed. Jee it is the rest, as has been seen, was placed at the bifurcation of a branch of othere about 12 feet from the ground composed of small dry fibres intermixed with liverwort of lined with finer haterials, see itid:

Straverous shots is sitter than with finer haterials, see itid:

by the figure of the hest of the Hanfinch in Sept, it appears to be of a very loose texture & carelepsly Inade, it is placed on an oak, the eggs are different in it, from the description over leaf, being of a pale purple shotted with brown. Lath? Jupplt to Jynon: p: 148. — Matham, supplt to Jynop: p: 28t, conjectures from its having been Tometimes Jeen here in Jummer, that it may occasionally breed in England .-Has been shot at Spondon, & Staveley & Melbourne in Debyshire.







Pin Grahal

in a letter to D' Tancred Bobinson in No334 of the Philoso:

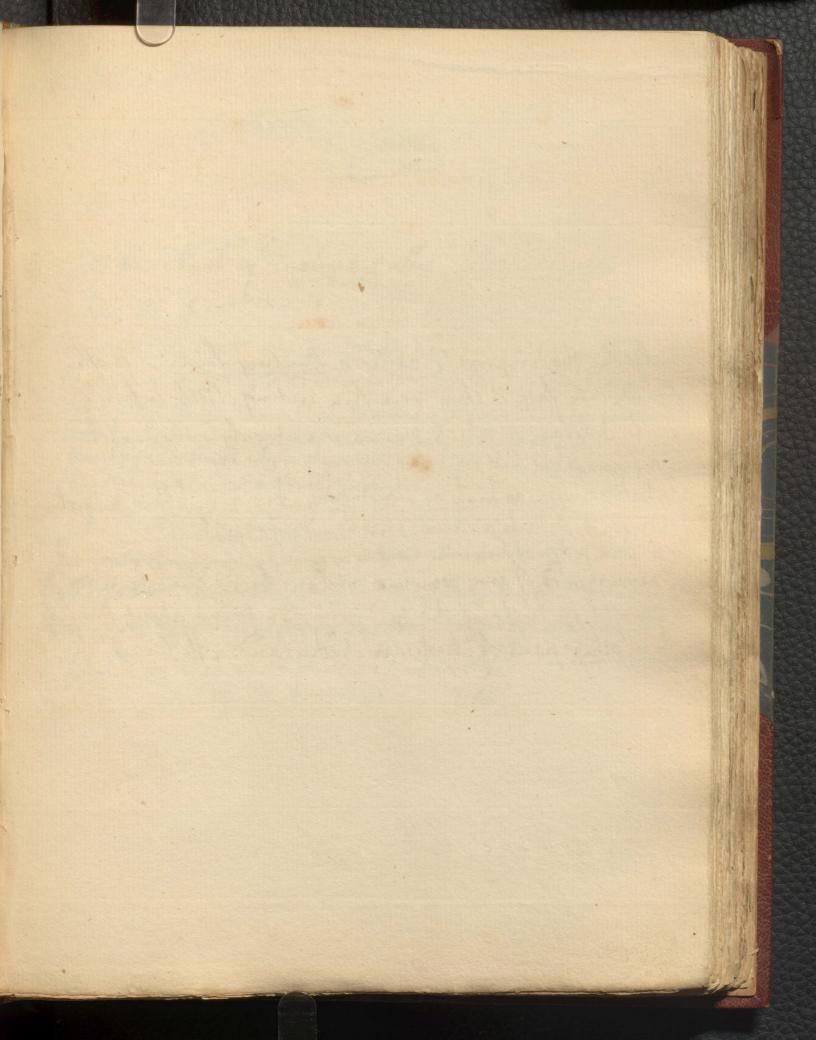
- phical transactions, which, he says came in a flock of
hear a hundred into Pembrokeshire in 1894 were these.
Pine-Grosbeaks & hot Virginia Nightingales, as he
conjectures them to be, he says the Cocks hope I coulet &
the same hens greenish, but adds they have ted underneath,
which agrees hot entirely with the description here; hopibly
the supposed hens, were young looks hot fully come to their
colour. it seems highly improbable, that the Virginian
Wightingale could pass the Atlantick by flight. My Daines
Barrington in his mixellanies, seems to suspect the fore-mentioned birds

to have been Crop-bills, but as no nobice is taken of that peculiar Circumstance of thirbills Las the Great Bullfinch in Jore &c much more resembles the Virginian Nightingale, think it is highly they were the birds meant M: Ti-found as high as Drontheim din Asia in all the pine forests, frequent in sibina Letoth of Rifria many taken ab! Peterburg in autumn in Ipring retire to Lapland, makes its hest in treeschot for from the ground Lith Thicks & lines it with feathers Penn tret: 2001: vol:2, p: 348, is the first year of an dronge color, the second scarlet, suppl. to d. p. 64. Inhabits Hudson's bay, Newfoundland, Canada as for as the West side of America, visits Hudson's boy in April sings on its first arrival makes its hest in trees not for from the ground, lays & white eggs, Latches in june, seen in California in January. See ibid. - Matham soys the young brood are for some time of a plain dull blue, called at studions buy Museumithan found in all the evergreen forests of Rupia & Sibinia, in supring Teandinavia as high as Drontheim Penn Arct: Lool: vol. 2, p:347. Inhabits North America from Hudden's bruy to Newformbland an individual was taken of Greenland, probably drove by a Horn. Jee Hid. - M. Tergleman Days the Cropbills & Grop beaks arrive in Indeen in vast flocks alternately but never at the same time Supplt to Pennis deret Lool: p:64 . -- A person extremely well conversant in the notes of Birds, was permaded, he heard these Birds near Wydiffe in July 1783, have myself known them to be in England about that time; as they breed to very early, the migration in that month is more easily accounted for, probably some fruits then in Jeason hay attract them, or perhaps than be involuntary wasted over the channel by some strong winds. M.J: they have been shot in Northumbel the ravely seem of Wicklow of Dublin particularly in 1714. Ruthing hist: of Dublin vol 1, p. 316.

Some crosbills were tasted by an acquaintance of mine at Worksop the D: of Norfolk's had a very pitchy taste, having fedor pine Cones 183 In the year 1770 considerable flocks of Crop-bills were seen at Ringmer near Lewes in Supex by M. White hat: hist: of elborne p:134. they are often teen in flocks in that neighbornhood ab! hidrimmer see ibid pilo2. I Have putt apples to some in cages, which they seemed totally to disregard, the left there for some days. Il: T:-A species or variety of the Cropbill has been sufficiently Distinguished from the vest by white fascia in the wings & Tomething left; together believe this is an American Theres only. M.J. - this last is the white winged Cropbill of Latham, comes to Hudson's bay in Jummer Litays till the end of November known there by the name of Asitchon Achashish. Latt? supplt. to Syrop: p: 148. - have been teen at Staveley & Delry Lat the latter place about 17tg a large flock extremely tame, also one of a slight variety of plumage was seen lately in Delyshire. Bullfinch, found in Europe as high as Londmor, frequent in horth Rubia & during winter all over it & Sibinia, where it is caught for the table. The doxia atra of Brunnich shot at Christians of grite. black supposed only a variety, had a white line on the wings & the outmost feather of the tail white Pennt Arct. 201: vol:2, p:363. inhabits Iweden the whole year, see itid.

Bullyach Bullfirches will sometimes breed in a cage; are often, at least, when domesticated, subject to fitt, in which they frequently perish: are not common in many pats of England, herhaps owing to the great antipathy Gardeners have to them, who in some places set of frice on their heady-our they are and and the the Lays to on o eggs of a dirty bluish white, maked at the longe end with down spots, makes the nest in bushes to or of feet from the ground, chiefly of Moss. — have known many instances of their change of color both. to black & sported, owing & believe principally to their food they commonly recover their Latural Colors. M.J. Bulfinches are remarkably attentive to & imitative of any hoises or sounds they hear, that come within the compass of their power, heard of one hung nigh the house-clock, that imitated the striking with ho small degree of exactness. M.J .. _ The No birds when taken with their young ones, will frequently feed Lbring them up in a cage. M: J: . -

nost usual appellation in Ingland at least in the South.—
found as far North as Drowtheim, rare in Rupsia & Silinia, Steller describes it among the birds of Kamtrachatka, Jeen all the Kama:
Penn! Aret: Tool: vol: 2, p: 343. Inhabits Iweden the whole year, Jeeibid: Is the Canary bird, have been sometimes, the ravely, produced. very rare in Scotland in the winter, in Jummer very plantiful. desquered.



Rentag bulgarly, the impropely, called a Bunting-Look. - is often found very fatty is then very fine eating, little inferior to the Ortolan, to which species it is hearly allied. M.J. Inhabits herope as high as Jondmore unknown in Sibinia, migrates into Jonth of Rufria. Pennt. chrot: 2001: 2012, p:366. Inever heard of any genuine ortolans being ever seen or caught in England, the Jaid to be often found about Brussels & in other parts of tustrian Netherlands. M. T.. Solling and in

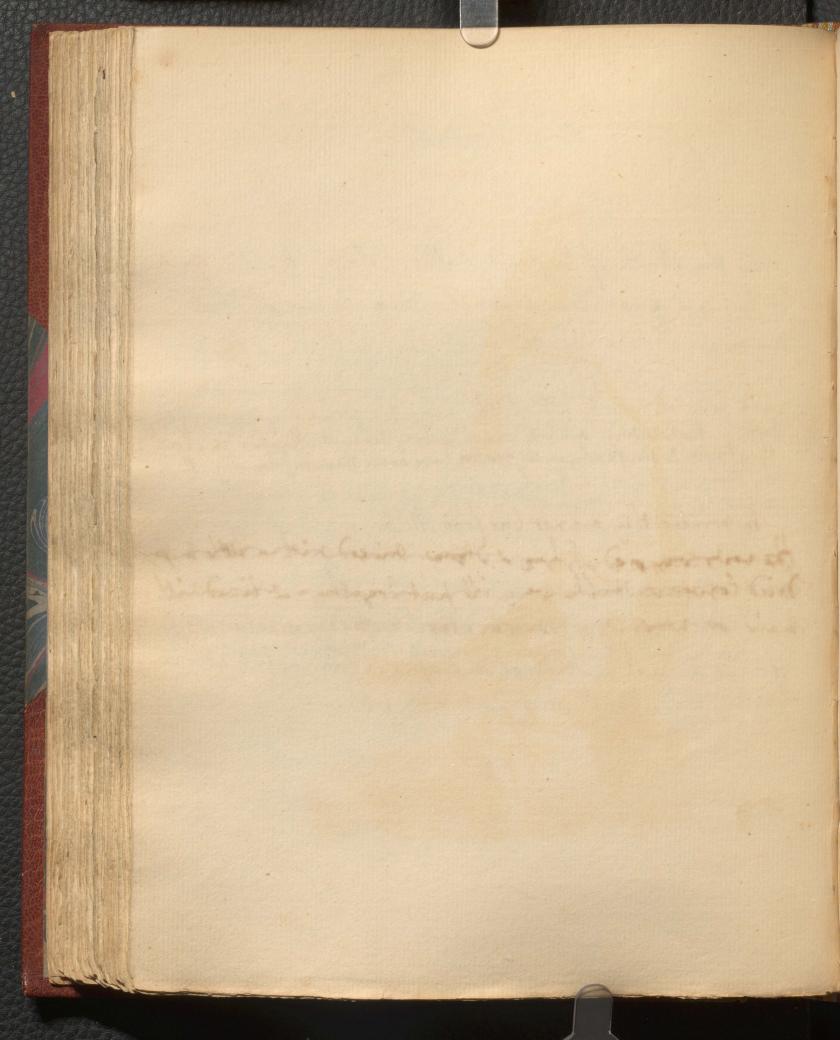
in the North of England called Goldspink; tho it has no great ment for its Jong is one of the merriest of our hedge-birds, particularly after rain. in some places called yellow youlans or youtrings.—

have seen it's nest in a bush, tho near the ground.— conformating brown— Morton sours a white one Lad been seen at Maidford in North they begin to singleasly in the season, have heard them in January. M. F.—

in winter they are not bad food M. F..

in winter they are not bad food M: T..

Died togoes & that was it put together 2 bindrift
hair on hand legion motion in allow & boron a himson and house of the form
found as high as Jondmon, in Rufria L dibinia, but home in
the Eastern wilds. Pennt. Arct: I od: vol: 2, p:367.





Rus Builting found as for roth as Denmark, rare in Iveden, but common in the south of Rupia Libina. Pennt Arct: Lool: vols, p: 368. - in Seppis work the nest is placed in the fork of a tree, so perhaps it sometimes varies its form, Lath? Synopsis vol: 2, pt, p: 173.

which are graminivorous in every more Jouthern Country, can Inbrist, where vegetation is nearly extinct & scarcely any but Cryptogamions plants found. Penn's tret: Too! vol 2, h: 356. — are found in Rufsia & Sibinia in great flocks in the severe season, selsom seen white ind: Britain at least Strid: - they are, according to D? Ruthishat: history of Country of Dublin vol.7, p: 317, called in Ireland Cherry-Chipers -Lath. Juppl! to Synop: p: 15%. The ingenious M. Hudson, author of the Flora Britannica informed that he discovered in the winter of 1787-8 the Emberi.

The ingenious M. Hudson, author of the Flora Britannica informed that he discovered in the winter of 1787-8 the Emberi:

- La Cia of Linneus, hear Exmonth in Devonshire there were several in a flock of in the Spring of 1788, he saw them paired Lieginning to take their stations for breeding, the song of the Cook-bird was a mixture between a Bunting Lyellow hammer, their hote resembling the word Cia from whence their name, when their hests are approached, their common hote is Zip, Zip, Zip as observed by Linneus: they were hever before acceptained as natives of Britain or obsersed here, probably confounded with the female yellow ham in the same person in the spring of 1790 again observed the Emberira Cia in the same place; it is principally distinguished from the Emberira Cia in the same place; it is principally distinguished from the same spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow ham the spellow hammer or yellow brushing by the black marks about the head. M: Fine spellow ham the spellow ha

Minutain Pinture. This species & the two preceeding are mostly confined to the horth of England & there seen generally in the winter, very rarely seen in the south Lath index in supple to supple. h: 286? -

Janus Renting -

Flad once a Bird quite white, which I imagined was the common bunting in that state, but now smuch suspect it was this species. M. J. a Tawny Bunting was shot at Scargill the latter end of January 1785. M. J. - M. Pennant in his etretic Soology vol: 25p: 356, Jeems to be convinced, this is the Inow-Bunking in its Jummer drep, if so, the bird mentioned before Either had not changed in this mild climate or perhaps was a young one of the year before & not of age to change. M. J.

San Amilia.

They that inhabit breenland, Spitzbergen, the Sapland-olps of the forthest houth, the Dalecarlians call them illowars foget or bad weather birds, the Hyplanders Handvars foget tha Similar import, Mr. Pennant Dams Convinced this is the Jame bird as the preceding in its hinters phumage tee hote in preceding article Linneus days they von much by difference of aged season found at Shudsons-bay the earliest of the migme - tony birds seen there, appeared at Severn Settlement April 11, 1711, Itaid about a month or six weeks, then proceeded for they hoth to breed, return in September, Itay till November, when the severe first drive them southward probably towards clary-york of other more Jontheyn parts of dimerica, it is astonishing how birds

Soldfinch in the North of England called a Redcap, Tometimes Gold-linnet, in Lancashire Jack-Nicko from a resem: -blance of its note; about London, a provid-baylor. found as high host as Sondmor, Common in Rupia & great past of Sibiria, but some beyond the Lena or lake Baikal. Perms.

Bityst: Lool: vol:2, p:383. Tolong to was in Mathonio in in the same i

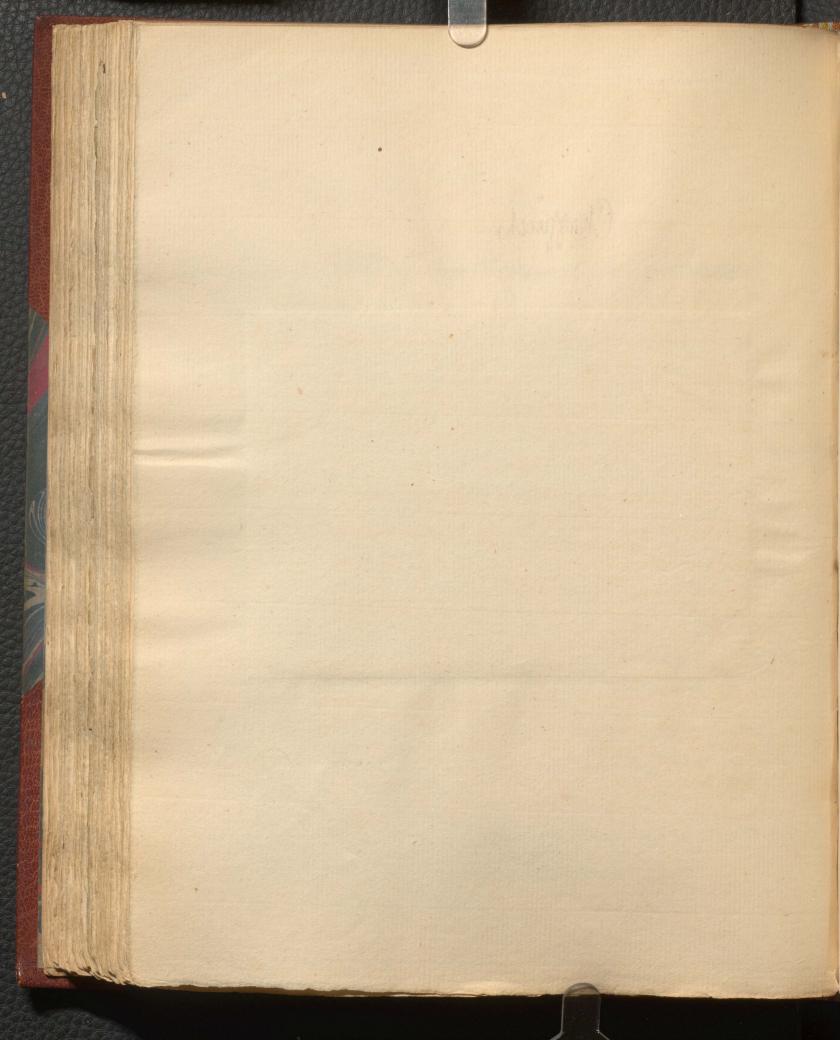
The Kentish Gold finches are said to sing best the Barrington's hise: _ varieties of black & quite to have been deen Deveral inter-The figure of one milh-white is in the Manches enluminees.
Albin gives a singular figure of a bird he calls a swallow-- goldfinch, being surprise supposed a mixed breed between a smallow I gold-find; most probably some other mix:

= true, as it is highly probable birds of such different hatures
as a smallow of Goldfinch could ever intermix; Latham I seems to think it mightbe a mischure with a Lark. M. J .. will in general breed pretty easily with a Canany-bird, as I have often known & Lad their produce; but the I have often conto succeso; the Idea once between a linnet & Canary bird, in general thought more difficult I rare M. J.



Gold Finish Pen 202

07



Charlingh.

in the North of England called Spink, from it's call, as also Flaxfinch & White Linnet, the french name Pinson has been derived by some from Pincer, to bite or pinch, which they do severely; but hore probably by Buffore, from Pinker Spink Heir common cry.

— they are a very gregarious bird in the winter & frequently join the Janows & other small birds; have been known to vory much in their colours, having been Jeen nearly white both in England & France Town one nearly white frequently in a garden at Paris in the winter of 17612/HF. host of the brooks at least quit France in the winter, to also, Joys Linnous, do the Lins Whether for North or Jonth, seems not thoroughly escentained, Loone very rich yellow feathers was shot in Wow: 1782 at Jellaly near Raby Castle in the Bishoprick of Durham &given he by M. Vane, have it now lett up. - M. T.

Mr White observes, that in the middle of winter, the flocks Matter at least in his vicinity, which are extremely musterous to sheak of among them. hat: hist: of selborne p: 136. have a singular variation of note much rofter & more plaintive than usual, when making their nest & setting. The Eprex Chaffinches are Daid to be Imperior to others in their I chaffench's nest was found at Leighton-Burrard the sift January 17go with two eggs in it, the nest was as com=
=pleated brilt with every article, as in the Jummer Jeason, the weather then remarkably mild Lopen. the legs mostly of a dark brown, yet have seen some have them grite black, believe in general to certain character can be formed from them in most birds, as they are very apt to vory in indivi: -duals of the same species. M.J .. found as for horth as Drontheim. Penn! itret. Loul: vol:2, p:381. they pap from Norway in autumn in great flocks this Ichonen, Danmark, Holstein, Holland Lo Where many are taken, the rest continue their rout to Delanders, Derance & Italy, the males continue in the north, Deveral arrive in Minerca in October. Ibid. -

many Birds which are Iditary & Jeen only in pairs in Hum:
= mer gather into Flocks in winter, which may make them
appear more numerous, than they really are M.J... a Field fores rest was once found near London & Marin Jungs they have been seen in Jummer in Northamptonshire M? Jome years, many Chatteren seen in the north of England, as in the winters of 1786-7 & 1788-9.

The greatest part of the Chaffinches leave France in the winter, as do in general the Hens do Ineden, from Which Circumstance Linneus calls the Chaffinch Joingilla colebs.

This circumstance I have some reason to doubt, as I have observed in the North of England, the severity of winter is frequently as long, if not longer of commentations than in the South, the springs indeed are huch colder than in the South I much more backword M.J.

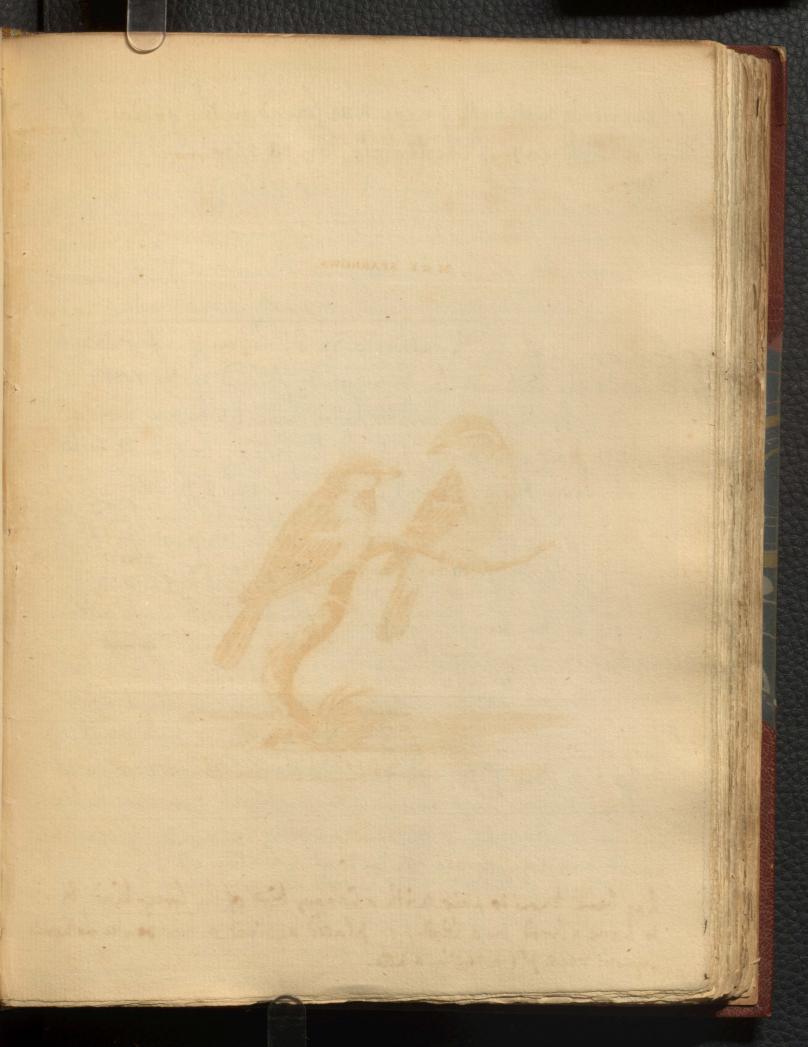
+ Permanis Minists magnetion attr in Smith

Brankling

is said principally to inhabit the edges of Commons, hoors & forests. - one was that near Wycliffe in January 1784 in a very severe season M: T. Sanother in Oct: same year.

how informed by Matham, that the Brain blings sometimes form themselves into very numerous flocks I particularly one year, some time, he remneembered that 2 or 3 hundred were seen in one flight near London, near a 3. part of which were taken in Bat-forsting nets. M: T: - are called in some parts of Cumber: = land Forest birds. - in France sometimes are flocks of so great a magnitude as that six hundred dozen have been killed in one right! - the eggs are to the number of 400ts, yellowish a stopped I their young are frequently fledged by the end of May. See Lathan's symp: vol:2, pt, p:261 - their nests frequently on tall firs, especially in Luxumburg composed of long mosp without I lined with wood I feathers.

breeds in the woods of Nordland & Drontheim, in Land winters Jescends into north Gothland. Pennstret. Zool: vol:2/1:381.

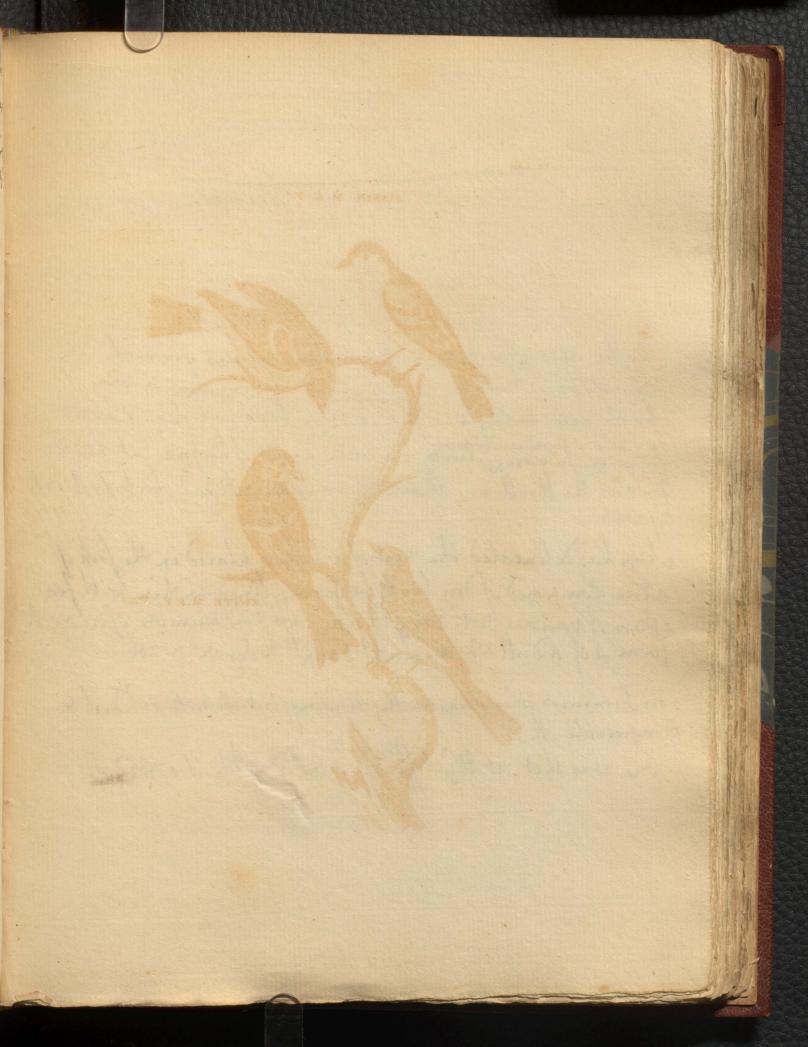


Asparronis nest with 4 eggs was found in the garden of Mr Tho! Brown of Chestefield Jan 23, 1790. —

found as high as browthein in Norway, infest the corn in the Orknies by thousands, found in the rocks beyond lake Baikal, said to have been unknown in the greatest part of Sibinia, till the Rufrians began to culti-= vate com there. Pennt Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 382 In the first week of June 1787, a pair of sparrows were found to have built a hest a laid 6 eggs in it, upon the top-mast of a vehel laying in the gray, a more extraordinary than that of the rooks hest on the spire of the exchange some years before, fee article Rook h:191, M. J. - they fly in the winter in great flocks & often absemble together on trees, where they unite in making a prosest Chipping; white ones & black ones shiring like a crow have been been . - Som one of a shining jetty black in a flock of common sparrows for 3 winters together in Alyde-park, I think in those of 17th, -th & to. M. Mons. Lottinger, as quoted by Mons. Buffon, says, there are many black sparrows in Lors Traine & attributes it to their having inhabited flaps-houses, which are very common in that country. M: T: - has been know to pair with a Canons bird of the Grey-kind & to have a brood in a bird-pot placed against a house. Lee Latham's Jynop: vol. 2, pt 1, p:295 in a rote.

A Sparrows nest was found in early in January 1790, with the young ones at Shilton hear Burford in Oxfordshire.—
the great the above month another with the eggs, was taken out of a hedge, near Mabyate Leeds.
— eggs to or 6 in number of a reddish white colour shorted with brown, make a slovenly nest, dometimes in the trees when they take rather more pains with it, it is mostylined with A Copper-coloured sparron is mentioned by Albin, then in the popelion of Dr. Richardson of North-Byeley, Yorkshire. - Aldrovandus speaks of a yellowore, droder is also in the Levenian Museum, bee Latham volve, pt. 1, p: 249. - Called also Mountain Tranon, Improved by many to be the same with a species of sparrow, very common in France & called there a Kriquet is the same bird that tree-creeper, had one sent me from Flamborough by that hame .- Mr Buffor Jeems to think otherwise, M. J. - called in some parts of England a White-cap. M. J. .-- Inhabits Hudson's bay during summer comes to Severn Tettlement in May, advances farther horthe to breed & comes back in Autumn in its return bouthward, found also in Pensil: = vania, Maro Nenfoundland & New-York, M. Pennant will by no means allow it to be the Jame with the Moun: = tain Sparrow. Pennt, Arct: Lost: vol: 2, p: 373. -This bird or one greatly Innilar, is called by the the thing will think the Wepetherway Indians Nepin-apethasish, makes its nest among the grap, of mud without systrom within, lined with Jost hair or down eggst in number of a pale brown, maked with spots of a deep brown, kyp

Draws the eggs of the same color, but places the rest in the hollow of a tree, composed of bents, mixed with a few feathers Lath! Suppl! to Synop: p: 163. - chiefly found in Lincolnshire Lancashire of yorkshire. Lath! indexindrapple to Synop: p: 286.



0.00 Jun 1914 Called also Aberdavine & in Jone places french linnet; in France a Terreine or Farine, has a very Lash rote, easily caught & soon becomes familiar M.J. found in Josephan Norways, in South swest of Rufria, but none Towards the Urallian chain or in Sibiria Penn Hert. Zool: vol: Lepp has delineated the hest of a Siskin placed in the fork of a tree, composed of dry bents & leaves, lined within with fea:

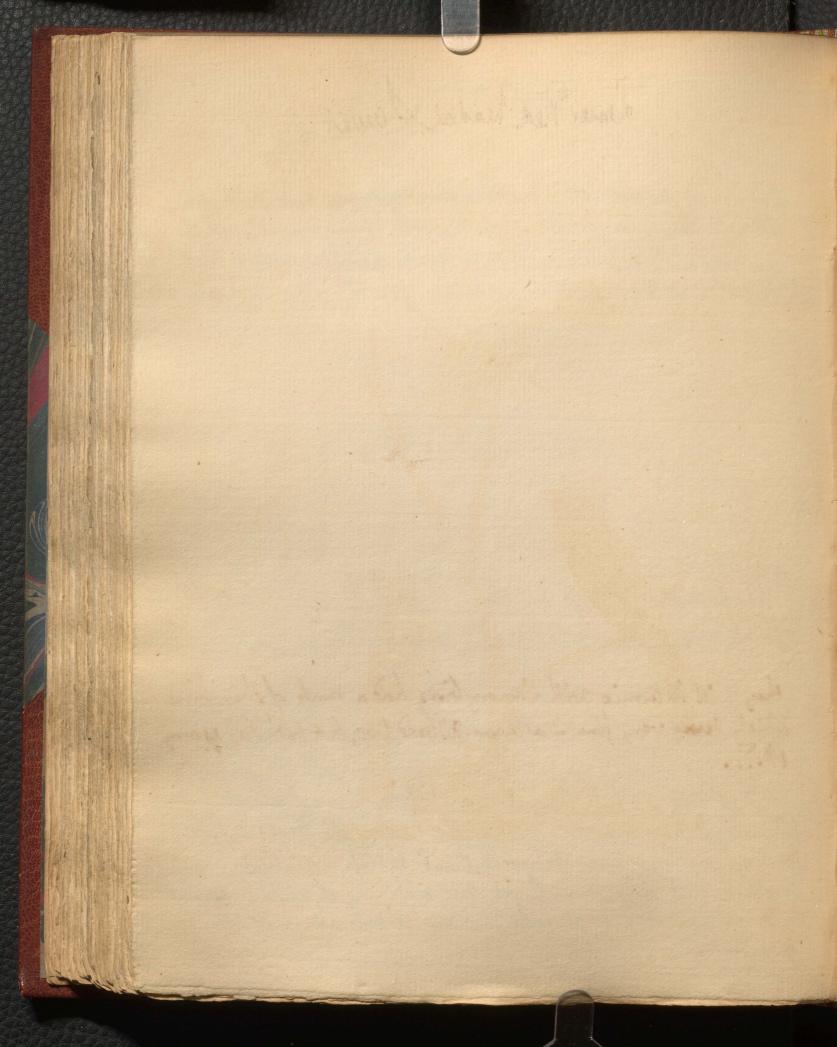
= then of various sorts very thick, eggs 3 in number of a longish form L of a dull white. Latt? Juppl! to Syrop: p: 266. in Summer it is perpetually singing, but its note is rarsh & disagreeable M. S. one was shot at Willife about the 9th third 1786 MiJ:



Med herded limet of the Linnet have been known, one quite white, the other with a greenist legs black & a very forked tail Der Latham's ynopsis vol2 pt. p. 304, soos mysolfson with much white the found as high north as Drontheim, tho only in the Fourth & west of Rupia, none in Sibinia Penns Arct: 2001: vol:2, p:378.
also found in the northern parts of North-America Ibid: Independent the rest is placed on the grounds composed of fibres of roots mixed with ony bents La little horrion of moss, the texture pretty compact, eggs Bin number of a blueish white, speckled with brown Lath. suppl! to Jyn: p:167. they lose the redness on their breast, the first moulting after being put in a cage. M.J.

they will intermix with Canony birds, had a mule of this kind which very fine I afterwards I brid two, but both died eyoung. M: T:.

In Sept. 1788, a white limit was taken near Batdock in Hote = fordshire, it had been observed at the head of the flight & followed for some days by a bird-catcher without succeps, notwithstanding he caught several of the same flight, till watching its nighty retreat, he surprised & took it at roost in a tree, it was afterwards sold for five guineas.



Simil her her Lymes.

the nest is rarely found, they are said to be in the North of England, pasientantly in Cumberland according to Do! Heyslam sin Scotland. - have a very indifferent song as well as the following, prequently fly in flocks pasientally autumn I winter. M. J. _

- this I the former species are frequently called the Corger & smaller Redpole.
found as for harth do greenland in Iweden Mr Dedman says it migrates ab! Michaelmap in flocks of above 200 & 200 a lot a female among them, also seen in flocks in Rupia & dilinia & seen by Steller at Kamtschatka. Penns street 2001: 101/2 p. 179, also supplited in page 64.
- propribly they may not acquire the redreps of the breast till after the second monthing, the red on the breast of all the species of Linnels who have any, is very changeable & almost always virappears on the first monthing after they are in a state of captivity. M. T. . — Frinch's figure of the then has also a.

+ to head, if so accurate, the supposed locks with be white breasts are probably hims only M. T. . .

Inhabits Hudson's boy wother parts of N. chnerica Pemi dret: Took as above.

Pints

it is said by M. Barrington to build principally in the mountains of Wales, very rarely in the south of England.

M. Latham was informed by M. Borys of Jandwich, that this for species comes over the beginning of Nov. in great numbers, along the coast of kent, at their first amount are so fatigued & familiar as to be taken with the Land about Deal & Isle of Thanet, the hind according to M. B, being then generally South-East, at which time arrive also Woodcocky Wildlesse &c. Latt. Inppl! to Jyn: p: 167.

Mr Latham makes the Prite of mountain Linnets, at least, as distinct varieties See Lynop: vol: 2 pt, pi76.

"found as high rooth as Limmark, they flit in great numbers in Ipining I fall, in the reighbour hood of London, to I from their breeding places. Pennts Arch: Good: vol: 2, p:380. - Mr. Pen=
-hant direovers them only in the Fauna of Timmark, Sileriax lyreat Britain, Ibid:

is not unoften employed in drawing the bucket &c.

In 1783, two Canany birds in Leeds paired in February, the Hen laid 36 eggs in 8 rests, two of which were broke by the cage falling, the Latched her young ones each time, 30 in all, teven times the bred them to be caged of, I had as late as December two eggs in her winth nest, while the cock was feeding three young ones in the Jame cage: This might be produced as an instance of the estroioning mildress of the air so late in that year.

The Canary bird frequently mixes with the Goldinch in Cages & Aviaries & sometimes with linnets & other birds, the breed between them & Goldfriches & Linnets have a hore pleasant & les shrill note than the Canary-birds, these mule-birds totoom. I believe, will breed, this Buffon Jeems to think otherwise, believe however it sometimes happens. M. J.

A couple of Canary-birds in the spring of 1788 escaping from their cage in Pdinbrurgh Where they had been paired, to a garden at I. Bernards in the neighborwhood & bruits there in a siver brush & brought out three young ones, which did well did the cold weather came on in November when the asternation proved fatal to two Las they were very shy a conto ket be easily caught it was imagined the others must speedily peish. — The rote of the Canary bird is by many judged too loud & shrill. M: T. —

A curious sort produced by ast of very rich Co=
-lows are highly esteemed among the Connoiseurs,
in London, this principal charactericks are.
The richness of colour & spangle ho yellow
feathers in wings or tailly bright cap on the head;
this species have been produced by ast & fetch a
high price, there are societies, which give pre=
= minums to the most perfect birds produced some
to twenty or thirty guineas to the first in eminence.
M.J.:

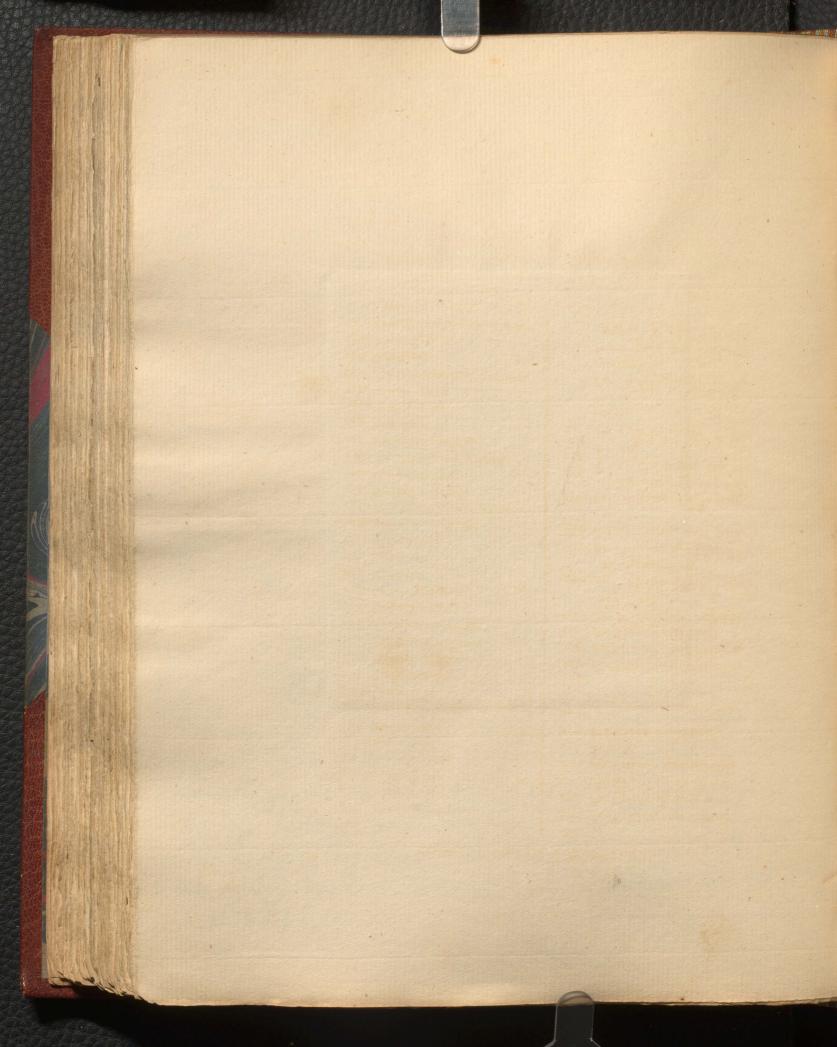
Hylandy,

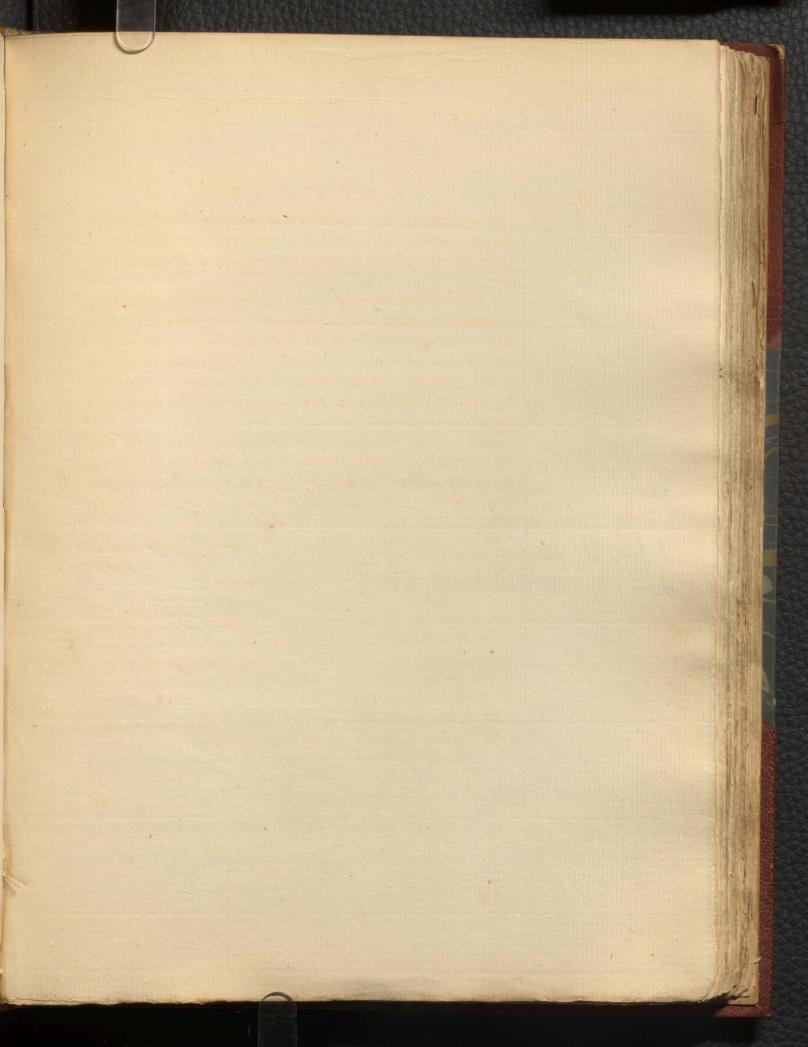
Comes interveden late in the spring according to M. Ded man, see Pennt. Arct: Lool: vol.2, p.64. — appears in New York in April, lays & white eggs spotted with most-colours, builds in love bushes, makes its nest with worl & some moss, lines it with small fibres of roots, leaves New York in August Lobserves the same time of migration in the southern provinces. Ibid: ______ Mr. White says the flycatcher is the most mute & most familiar of all our summer-birds & appears the last of any; breeds only once & retires carry, hat: hist: of Selborne p: 104.

Tied Hy Catcher mostly in the North of England. - Lad some sent me from Gibraltar, the whiteness on the forehead seemed lep, than is hound as for hort as Jondmon returns there in April hives found as for hort as Jondmon returns there in April, hives hear the pater lays teggs in the hollows of trees, found in Rufnia only between the Rama & Jamard. Penn! Book ctret: Tool: vol24391 Arypl! ho do pi64 . -



Pied Flycatcher or Cold Finch Pen. 297





have heard the voice of a Sky-lack, particularly when caged, at a very considerable distance, perhaps the plenty Lluxuriancy, of food & warm'th may render their voice stronger & more shrill, than when at full liberty. M: T:.

found as far as Nordland in Norway tomorn the Archie Circle, also in all parts of Icandinavia, but mostly migrate Jouth:

- ward in the winter, in the province of Ichonen continue
in vast flocks during the whole winter: frequent in all
parts of Rufsia & Sibinia even to Karntschatha. Penniste.

Mydur

= hic Zool: 2, p. 394. -

At Hen-Lark taken with her young ones, will frequently not only feed & bring them up in a cage, but also almost any other young birds put in, this of different ages & with as much apriority as her own, this I have myself seen, may have been told they will sometimes feed other young ones, when they had not any of their own. M.J. _

in September 1783.

the Tit-lash sometimes also sings when flying . the My Lark's notes are very strong I may be heard from afar; in a state of captivity, in London, have heard them very distinctly at a distance of some long streets, perhaps the plenty & husumancy of food given them in Cages might make their to Jong Hill more shrill & lavish. - Larks & most other birds are father in the beginning of a prost & smon, than at any other time, this is ingentously accounted by M. White from the intermytion of insensible perspiration, but they soon grow lean upon continuous of post Met. The Dunstable Lasks are larger & finer than in most parts of the lingdom. - they are very plentiful in some parts of Lancashire, where I have heard of twelve dozen being taken in nets by one person in one field & in one morning, great flocks also in the neighbourhood of york, the far from frequent in many hats of

Magal M. Latham in his history of Birds vol: 2 p:396, relates from Keyple's travels; that Inch quantities are annually killed flavour; that the excise or tax upon them hand by the City of Leipsick only, amounts 6000 dollars, about 900 Sterling; they are also taken in great humbers about Naumburg, Mersburg, Halle & other towns of Jaxony - According to Baron de Pollmitz in his memoirs, English translation vol:1, p:85, the number of Larks at Leipsich is still much greater; he rougs. Thous aprired, but I will not worch for the truth of it, that the very custom outy paid for Larks at Leipsic, amounted to 12,000 Crowns; Which rum I thoughthe more considerable because I think I was hed I it I in the the considerable, because I think I have heard it said, that Go lash, hay but a Grosh duty, about 2 & sterling, judge then how many Here must be to make up the Jum of 12,000 crowns. - it is contain there is not a country in the world, where these birds are taken in such quantities; for from Michaelmets to Markinmas, the fields are covered with them: they are dent over all Germany; hay to Poland, Holland and Denmark". — - Jaid by White, to be the first that begins to Jing vir in January; nat: hist: of Jelborne. p:119. notfound farther horth than Iweden, but in the woods of Russia & Sibiria as for east as Kamtschatker, Pennt Arch 2001: vol: 2/03gts. + 12,000 crowns are about 3,000 stepling.

The woodlank brites much colier than the Sky-lank, which does not begin till April, whereas the young ones in some deason of the wood-lank are ready to the before the end of Morch. — thought by many, the next bird for long, to the Nightingale. are very apt to break their legs when in cages, have known several to live for a considerable time & be in prefect sond, when their legs have been cutt of - in the month of October 1783, a gentleman supposed conversant in the sond of the Wood-Cark, said, he had heard them in song in the North of yorkshire. M.J ..

Thatm

found not higher hort than Ineden, Pennt, Aret: Lool: vol:2, p:39%.

- it's note is in general much inferior to the Wood:

- Lowk's, tho on account of a pleasing hum in it,

is often kept to teach Conony birds &c. M: T:.

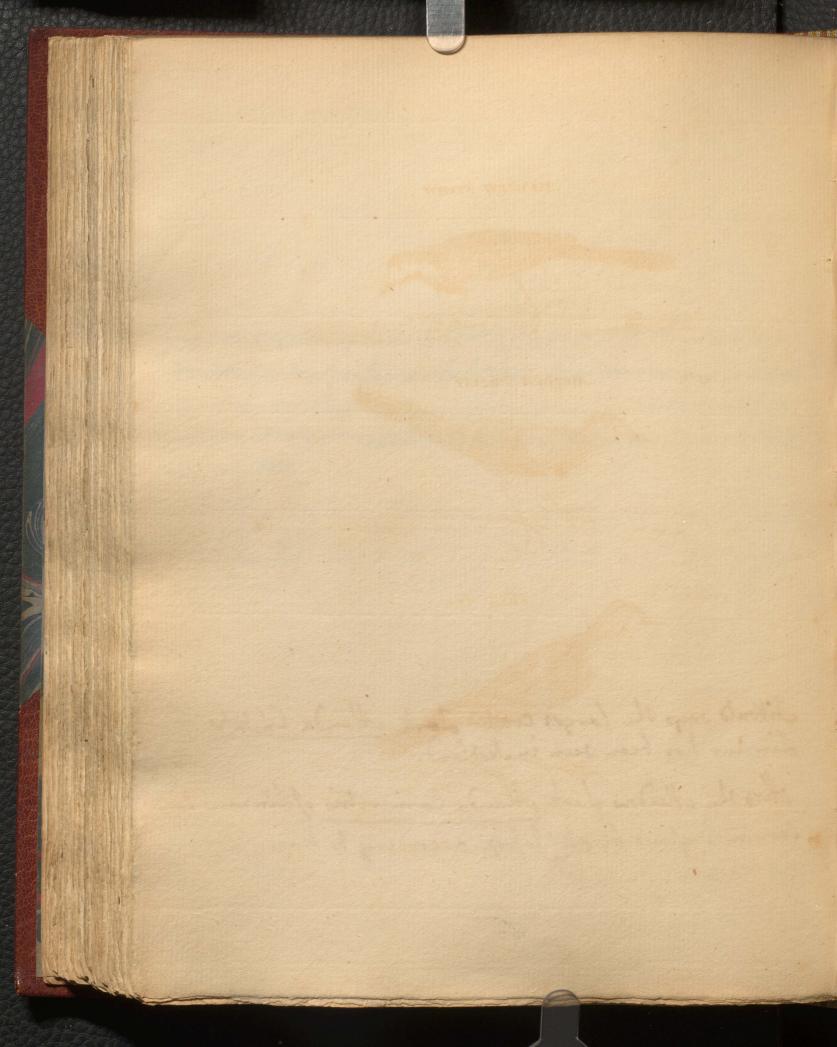
- it brits its rest mostly on the ground, this Willoughby Joys he once I are it in a furse bush, lining it with hair; lays too 6 eggs of a deep brown Color L the young are hat ched about the beginning of June. Latharn's Imopsis vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 374.

dunden Lin ormacht species of Later for bathy the James out of this parted in Amagataran the form day por to Angreen the Dinniet as it good interment, com sendo vo theologist are tacken I han son the thindenthe on (1000 grosado massobrano possos cabas de pois antocomo de this ina his toka Cooper good to. This Bird has been often Jeen & its hest observed near Wyelife, M.T. is not found forther horth than Ineden Pennts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p.303. migrate from thence in winter like the other 3 species, see ibid.

Cratilan

Tilbuto says the larger crested Look, Alanda Cristated of Linners Los been seen in Scotland.

Also the Middow Lake, Alanda Campestris of Linners bus den in England by Mr Jepop according to Ray. - Inore if not the leperfield Lark?





Mishouth

is found as for hort as Iceland, the Ferre Isles & Drontheim, also common in Rupia, Jibin'a & Kamtrehatka. Pent. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, pi 3 96. is not found within the stretic circle Itid: _
also Inhabits India, as appears from drawing done on the Spot Lath type to Jun; p: 178.

— In the winter of 1780, some were seen as late as Christ =

— map, in the most horthern parts of Yorkshire. Saw one at Willife in the North of Yorkshire January 3, 1784 in a very deep snow & in a frost, that had continued some time. M: T:

the white wagtail makes its nest on the ground composed of dry grap, fine fibres of roots & mop lined with Lair Hor feathers, the eggs are to in number white, shotted with brown & have sell on more than one brood in a year Lath: dyng: 14/2, p:3gt.

Ishow Wighins

addin whom London and Model moips. -

is not seen farther horth than Iweden, yet common in Rupia Sibinia & Kamtrahatka Penn! Aret: Tool: vol: 2. p: 396. _ migrates as well as the former from Iweden Ibid: _

Latham says the eggs are varied with dusky spots & lines without any order Lath: Sympsis vol: 2, pt. 2, p:400.

Some of this as well as preceeding species here seen in the North of Yorkshire in the depth of the winter of 1780-81 even in hard frost & Snow. M. J. - propriety I might be mistaken & that it was the grey as Latham Days the yellow never stays here the winter & M. Pennant mentions, as an fother side, that they stay in Hampshire only M. J. .

The eggs in Sepp are white mottled with red brown spats. Lath hypto Synip: 179.

Matham thinks this species, keeps in the north of England during the breeding time, appears not in Kent before October, its breeding place cannot be ascertained forther Jouth than Cumbeland, D. Heysham the he have dan the nest there has That young ones there more than once in June, fint appears there in April & never seen after October, it is said to breed in Ireland. Lath. Tryph! to Jyn: p:178. -I believe it is this species, that is called about London a Wool-wipe. M: J: the nest is composed of dried films I mos lined with hairs, feathers or wood, eggs from 6 to 8, of a dirry white with yellow spots. Lath: Imop: vol:2,pts,p:398. -I believe none of the Wagtail or Lak species perch wil-= lingly. - the Wood & Titlook will occasionally, the I think seldom respecially the former - is it yet thoroughly clear, that this species differs in any thing more, than perhaps Jex or age, from the preceeding! In any haturalists have been of that opinion & the matter seems not to charevident as to preclude all further enquiry. Mi J: -Mo Latham Jeems convinced they are distinct species, the grey Le tayer Days is never seen but near the water & stays the winter always, at least in the South of Ingland, the 2 or yellow one is a Jummer bird only is much less I has a tail much Thater. - breeds in the north, never seen in the South of England in Jummer Lattindex hyplt to Suropipi 287. -

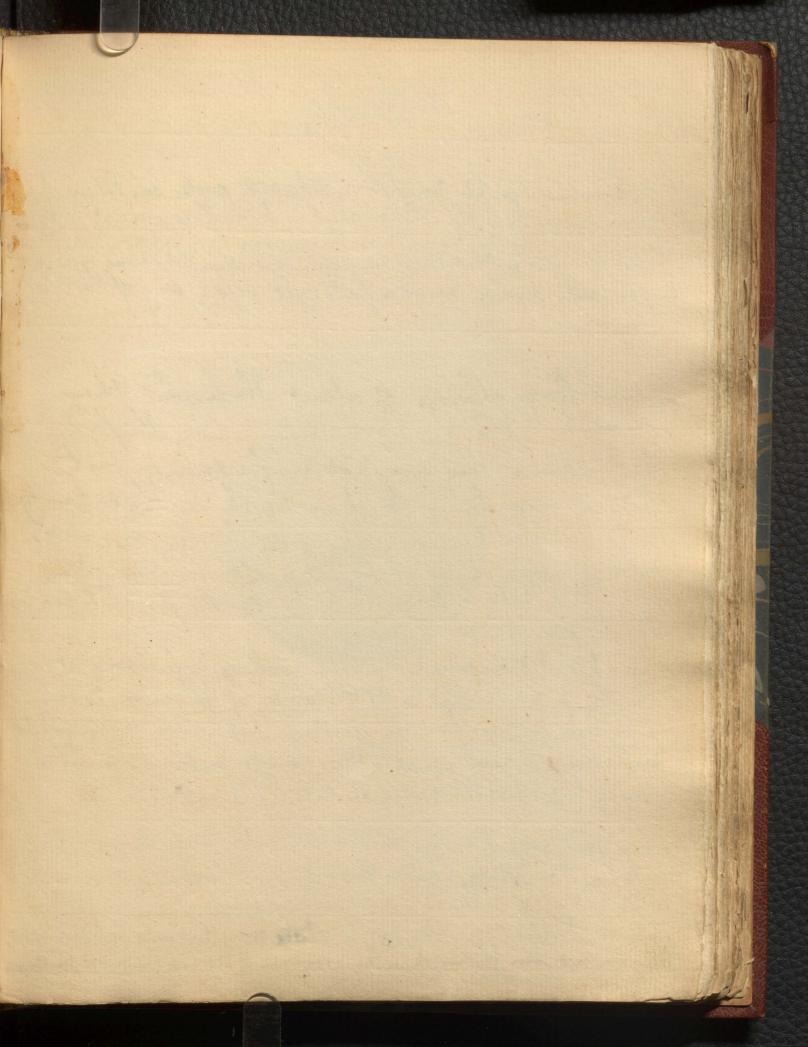
of that kingdom & never near Itockholm, he adds their song is much lep spirited, than in more southern countries.

Mons. Buffor afsets, that the young Nightingales are so like the young ked-tails, that they can be only distinguished by their different voice & he teems to think the two species very rearly allied & sometimes mix together, see his their Historie des oiseaux vol. 5, p. 112, the N. B: the Redtail here meant, is the Rouge-greene of Brisson & Buffon, the Motacilla Erithacus of Linneus, a species of Warbler common in Ferance Lin most parts of the Continent, but has not as yet been observed in England, tho it seems not improbable it may be des covered here sometime; it must not be confounded with the Red Start the Motacilla Phonicums, whichin some pasts of England it is erroneously called a Red-tail. M: T:

heither Nightingale, hor Blackcap are ever seen in Ireland, nor is it certain, that the Redstart has been observed there, Lath! Inpp! to Jyn. p: 181. - singular, as the climate is miles than onis 119.

Mr. White in hat: hist: of Jelborne Jays, he has been always told, that Nightingales are never seen in Corninal & Devonshire, this can't proceed from want of warmth & is rather a presumptive argument, that these birds arrive from the continent at the ran-onest palsage & do not strole so for hestward. — the same reason probably may be the cause, that they are not found in the north of England or Corland & yet occur for they are north on the Continent, as in heden, Jemmakes with

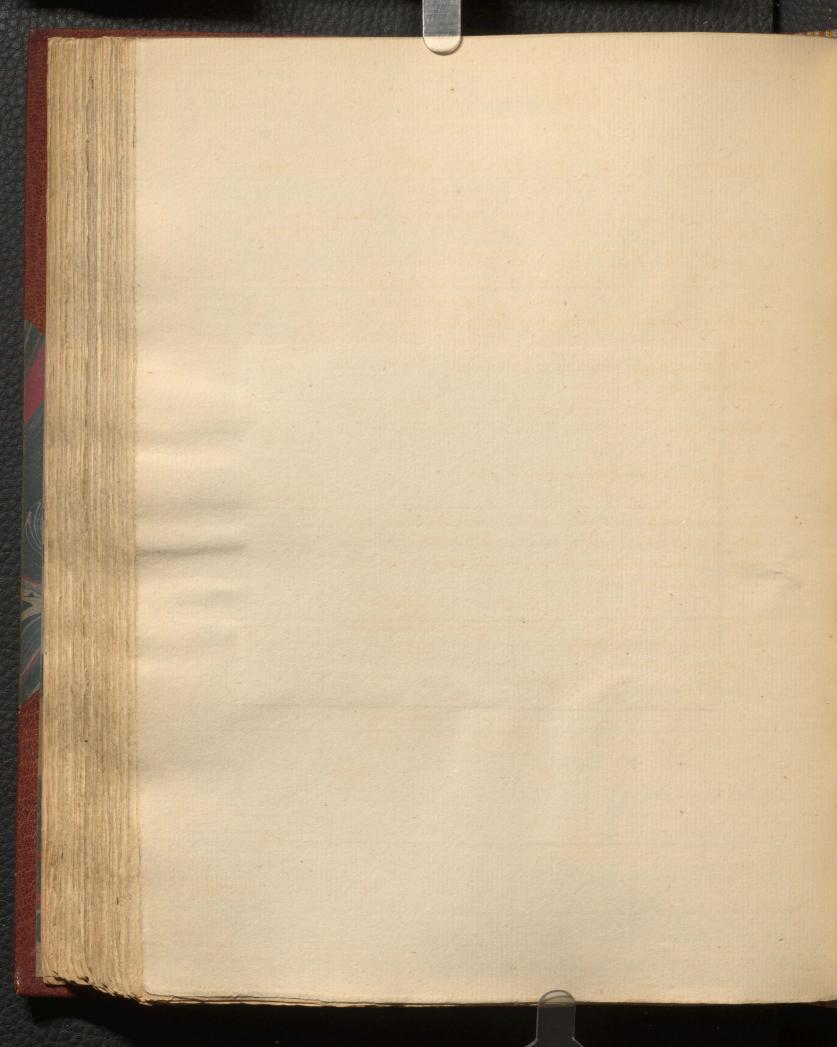
on the first of January 1790, a remarkable mild day, a Nightingale was said to be heard singing at Leives in Supex & at Sixindley wood near Mr. Abney's villa indeicestershire; if the above accounts may be depended on they will prove an unanswerable argument against, at least, the total migration of this species from England in the winter. M.J. _

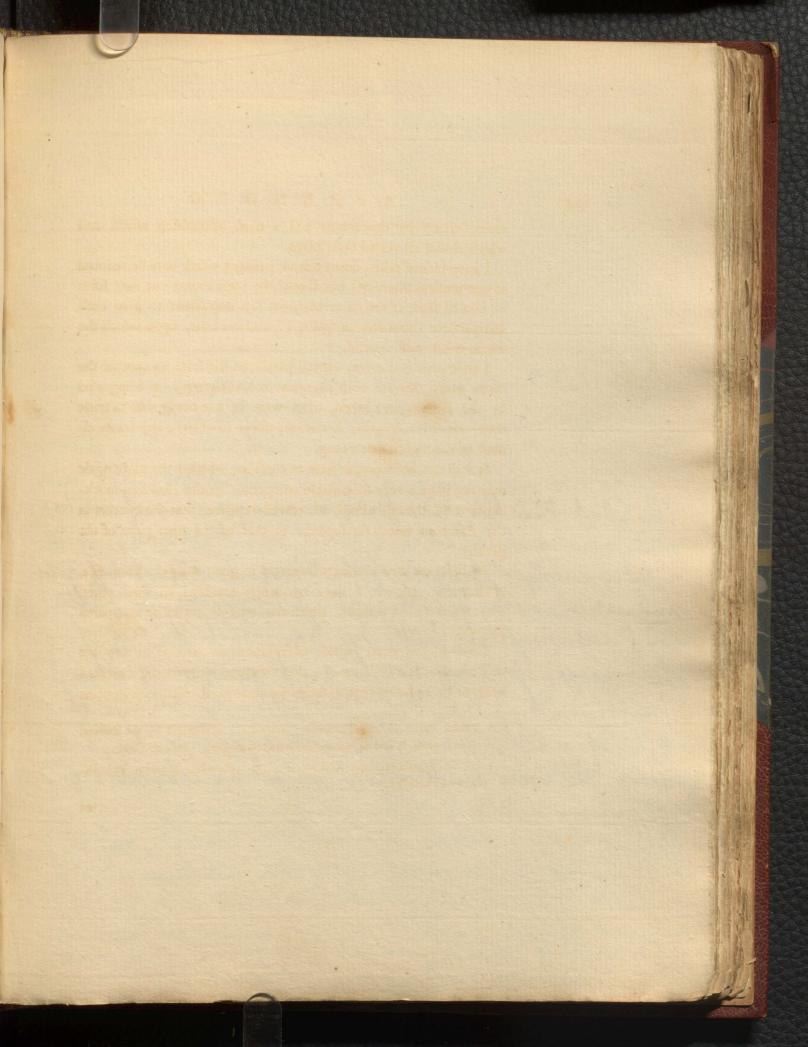


Mathemales Alorovandus in his Ornithology vol. 2, pi 787, quotes one letrus Appos = newsis, who says the Nightingales in Scotland were much inferior in Jones, to those of Italy; from this, as also from what Sibbald says one may conjecture they were once in Sightand, the hone you. M. J. - the locks arrive near a fortnight before any of the hear Boronghbridge & about Haslewood the Seat of I. Walter Vavasours, hear Aberford, in yorkshire, they are not unfrequent, but I carce ever found father horth in that country, hor in the more hothern Counties; get Linners Jays, it is not uncommon in Sweden, Jee Fauna Inecica, editio altera, p.88, N. 244. & also in Lenmark, See Brinnichii Ornithologia borealis p:70, No. 270. have had Nightingales, taken when nestlings, in full Dong at Christmap & continued to the remainder of the Jeason, Lave taken when them in Cages for some years in perfect health, the song of those taken when the restlings, is never equal to those caught on their arrival in Spring, but of which many die without great care. M.J. home found north of weden, the are seen in the temperate pasts of Rupid as far as Tomor only, hore in the eastern parts, extend over everytem Therate hast of the continent & to Junia, Persia, Palestine & banks of the Wile. Pennt Arct. Tool: 108 les, 146. - a late traveller into Iweden Jays, they are not seen forther than the province of Icania, the most Southern



Kightingales Pen. 300





The Mock-Bird has undoubtedy amazing powers of imita:

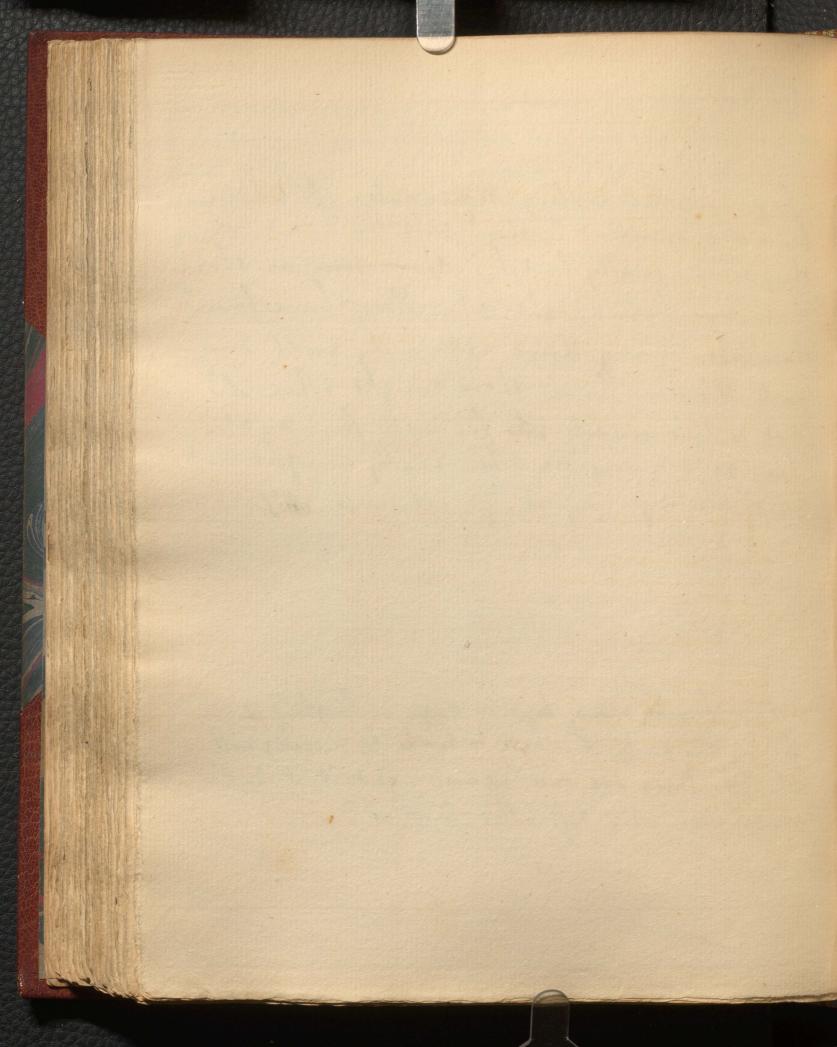
- tion as also of inflection of voice, usually accompanied with uncommon gestures of the wings to esprepsing great animation; have had several of them, one in full song unfortunately broke his leg, which the cutt of, he renewed his song not long after: among other imitations had one, that would exactly minic the crow of a Cock, but in such a manner as the close to it, the voice would appear as of a Cock at a great distance. - M:J:

when in Flanders, frequently took whice of a small bin which the English there foregreently called a mock-bird & indeed the vorsety of its notes were surprising I many much resembled Those of the Nightingale, it was a smaller bird, of a very uniform plumage, nor did dever hear the name of it by the people of the country it was a small billed & Joft billed bird I think undoubtedly of the Motocalla tribe or what the French call Farwetter, it loved hade its nest usually in the trees at a moderate height, don't recollect ever to have Lean it in Ingland, where neverthelep it may very popully be, am not acquainted with the rongs of the Black-cap or dedge bird, yet by account they seem to resemble it the most, much Irispect several of the smaller workless (Famottes) by First I Buffor as known on the continent, Which probably might be found here after proper the tearch, this totoon of binds being here only in Jummer & dwelling then generally in thick hedges I hedge bottoms & being mostly of an obscure plumage may easily deceive the By. The very recent discovery of the Jestel worther & of the Dartford d. by Mr Latham, Itroughy favours my conjectures. M. F. my conjecture over leaf has since been more confirmed by some new species of this genus having been since found in Ingland, as a new species of Petrichaps, see Latham's synop: vol: 2pt. 2p: 413, as also the Reed Wren & leper White throat, see supplt to the above synopsis p:151 & 152.

have had some nestling Nightingales, which have been very excellent in their song, the I count say they were equally lavish initiain some as those that have been caught when olders have found these taken young thrive extremely well on paste, the ever found those caught when old not to live, unless roke fed with fresh meat heart to, I many die when hearly caught not:

- withstanding every imaginable care. Mis.

have known many kept in cages in England &
fed by this paste, it is easy to make & succeeds well
when the Birds are once a caustomed to it, it In c=
-ceeds with other roft billed birds. M.J...



there I lodged, had seven of them; and I have been a great many in other houses. —

PUANTER called in the North of England a Red tail, as also in Northumber? fire-tail & Hay-finch, not to be conformed with the Rouge-gracie of Bruffon, the Motacilla Enithacus sact Linners, not as yet discreened in England, as mentioned in a Ms note in the preceeding article. foundation, as they have been to return to their rest after they have been handled & much disturbed: Lave known some kept in d cage a considerable time. heard on instance at york of a Redstarts hest with unfledged young being thrown cown & afterwards replaced where it was before, To far from being for when, that the young birds arrived To maturity of flow at the proper time. M. J: Mr. White Jays the Redstarts note is superior, the somewhat statement that of the shite-throat, the cocks frequently 3it singing on the top of a high tree or vone of a may note near villages & heighbourhists, from morning to night, be hat: hist: of Selborne p: 104.

Redistant

Tonce had two in a cage for some months. M. J.

found as far horth as Drontheim, in all parts of Rupia & Sibinia, in the last, it's colors remarkably vivid, extends to Ramtrohatka L into the Archic Circle Pents. Arch. Zoll. volz, p:416.?

frequently added a Retain or Redin to William

Morton in his nat: history of Northamptonshire Jays a Robin was tought to speak distinctly several short sentences. Tee page 139.

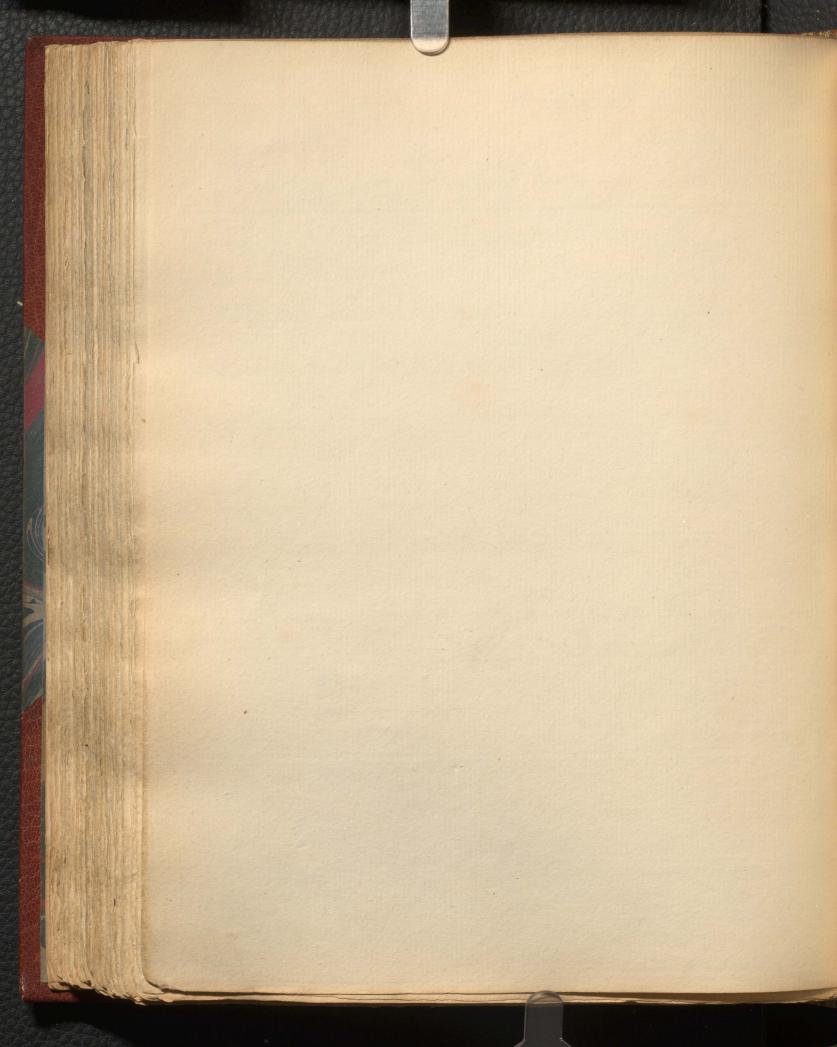
found as far horth in Europe as Frontheim, rare in Rupia, seen about the Kama, but not in Libinia, its noted familiarity with many has occasioned it in transplaces to receive a fond Lame, as in Denmark Tommi-Linden, in Norway Peter--Ronsmad, in Germany Thomas Gierdet & in England Robin - Redbreast. Penn. Arct: Lool: voli2, p:417.

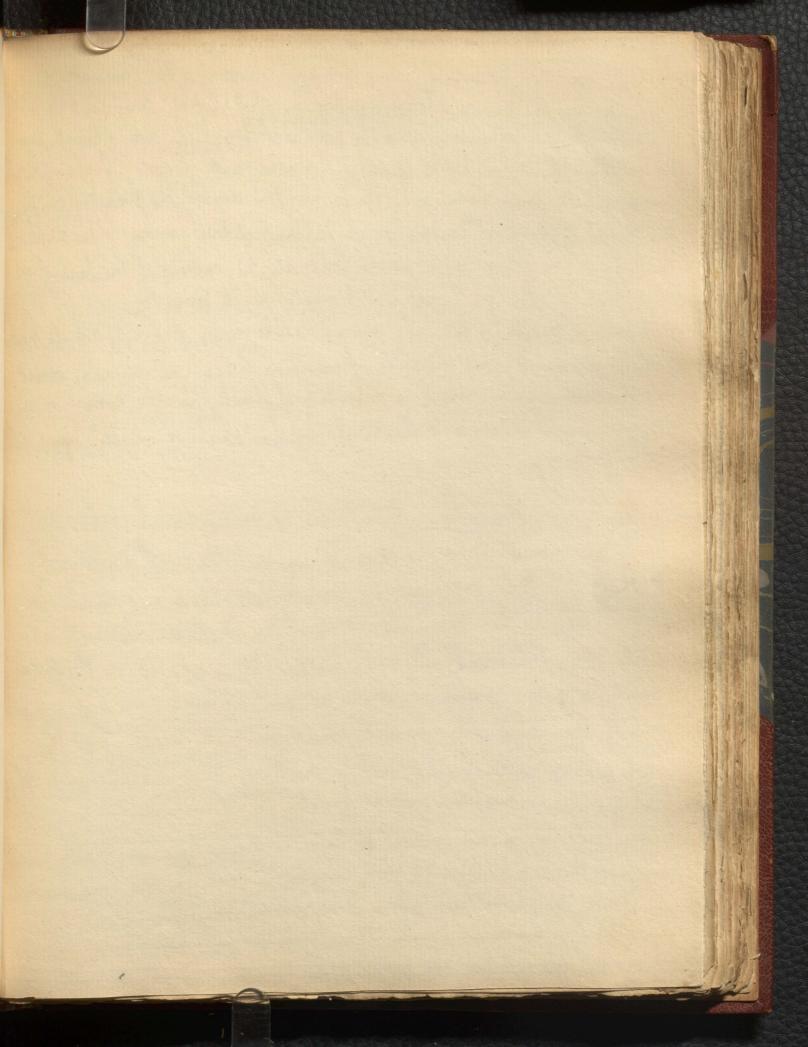
In November 1788 a Robin built a nest at Sutton in the Ble of Ely, which was taken on the 3? of December following, having the eggs in it; the nest was taken to a house at a small distance where the bird followed & was seen there the next-day seemingly in a melancholy state. N. B. the weather in Nov. 1788, was very particularly mild for that season. M. J. in winter, Robins are reckoned a dainty in Jeveral parts of Gerance & Lovrain particularly in the latter, where great quantities are destroyed for the table & known under the Name of les petites betes. M: J: __

it's nest is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair a mot a lined with feathers, lays from to 7 eggs of the color as on the other side Lath Jyn. white parts - Redbreasts in mild seasons have been to build very early; in the begin: - ming of January 1782 at a place called Hambleden hear Henley upon Thames a Robin's best was discovered with three eggs, on which the · Ad Bird had sat some days, the heather was unusually warms for the Jeason . -I knew a person very curious in Birds particularly Robins, that every year bred several in a common breeding-cage, some of the young ones he bred, much surpaped, in harmony of duration of Jong, any of the vild ones. M. J..

a Redbreast's rest, with 2 young ones nearly fledged, was found by a gentleman in a tree at knowle near Bristol, Feb. 15, 1790.

Rullston They have been seen guite shite. M:Ti. -Blush Cinh A rest, Improsed by many probable circumstances, of this bird, was found in a small low bush at Wyelifle in Yorkshire in 1782, the young ones were hatched but early distroyed by cats or vermin; they are not frequent in the North of England. M: Fi. Matham affirms they are two varieties. Latt. Synop: vol: 2, p: 416. are found in Schonen + some other parts of sweden, but not in Rufria. See Permi. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, h:418. _





A Bird very nearly allied if not a mere variety of the Rauvette, a com:
- mon species in France & Italy see Buffor vol: 5 pt p 17; was sent by Mr. Lattam out of Lancashire by the pame of Petrichaps, size & length, dame as the farwette, upper parts greyish brown with a cast of green the wind ousky white, inclining a little to brown across the breast Littingles, the thigher themselves darker, quill-feathers of tail pusky edged with the general color of the upper parts, but all the leathers of the last of one color, there is also an indistrict trace of white over the eyes, will 2 legs brown, male & female much alike eggs of a dirty White make with irregular dusky blotches of various tires, har halarly about the middle & here & there a scratch of black, presty common in several parts of England, particularly Lancashire. Lath Jyan 18/12 Called by Latham, lefrer Pettichaps, to distinguish it from. that mentioned above, he days it is about the fire of a linnet, Is that it is very frequent in some parts of England, makes a hest of an arched formy composed of any bests, mixed with a little mop, thickly lined with feathers, it is placed on the ground

Lat mentioned above, he days it is about the tity of a limit, it that it is very frequent in Jone ports of England, makes a nest of an archeo form, composed of ony bests, mixed with a little most, thickly lined with feathers, it is placed on the from white sprinkled all over with small red spots, most so at the large end, called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird Latt? Jumph sols, ht. 2, p:414. — has been shot at Iraneley in Destryshire. —

it is supposed to be one species of those the Beccafico so highly polar among the small birds in Italy; has been seen in the neighbourhood of york, as I have been informed by a very Scientific person. M.T.

Jeen as for morth or sweden Pennis Arch: Zool: vol. 2, p:317. visits it the middle of may see suppl. p:64.

Hedgespanns

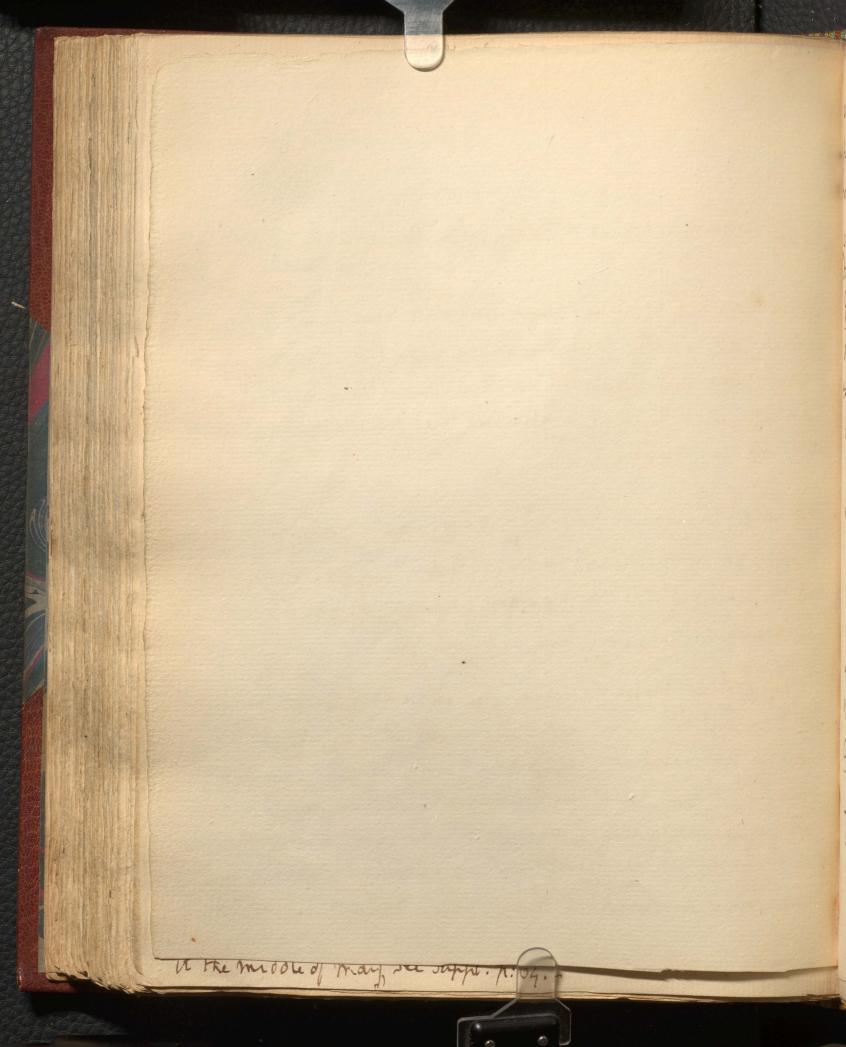
called in many places a Titling, often repeating the words Fit-Fit-Fit.

In the south of England hedge-sparrows were heard to sing as early as the 13th of January in the year 1707, it was at remarkable mild season just then over the Kingdom, I cannot agree with Mr. Pennant that they continue their song all the winter M: T.

a hedge-sparrows nest with & eggs in it was found in a Wood-rick at Rattlecot in the parish of Broad-clif Devon, in the spring of 1786, towarders as early as the 8th of Teebruary, the weather then very mild & springlike.

Have kept them for some time in a cage where they sung heretily, but like other soft-billed birds, it is difficult to keep humlong in confinement, they living mostly on flys insects & larva of do, sheeps heart well shreaded has been found a good food for Nightingales & other soft-billed birds, a paste of heave flower, honey to has been found an excellent substitute. M: J.

— hot found farther host than I weden Pertitute: Tool: vol. 2, p:418.



M. White seems to be convinced there are several different pecies of this bridge seems to unite in opinion with S. Daham hat there are 3 at least, see nat: hist: of lelbone p: 28. _ Mr. White in another place Treats, as follows, I make no doubt, but there are 3 species of the Motacilla Frochilus, Willow or yellow Wren which constantly & invariably use distinct notes, Thave The cimens how before me, of the 3 Jolo & can see there are 3 gradations of sizes Ithat the least has black-legs of the other two flesh-coloured ones, the yellowest brid is considerably the largest & has its guill & secondary feathers tipped with white, Which the others have not this last haunts only the tops of trees in high beechen woods & makes a sibilous graphopper-like doise, now of them at short intervals Thivening a little with it's wings when it sings & I make to doubt is the same bird as the regulus hon Cristatus of Ray, Which, he Days contat voce stradula locusto, yet this great Ornithologist never Inspected there were 3 Species. I bid: p: 54-55. -

See over leaf Mr. White's opinion, that there are 3 varieties, if not distinct species, which have been confounded together as one under the name of yellow Wren. Called also frequently green Wren & of willow Wren & by Catesby yellon Titmouse. found in most parts of Europe of the one of the Imallest birds endures all climates from the East indies to the rugged Kamts. = chatka, breeds in Jamasca Carolina, retires in winter to Jamaica & other Jouthern Islands, Pennt chrct: Lool: vd: 2, p:43. are rather shy, like not be looked at when sitting, Mr. White relates a remarkable instance of Jagacity in a hen that had bred in a bank in his fields; he & a friend had observed her as she sat in the nest, this careful not to distrib her, yet then perceived the eyed them with much jealousy; looking for it Some days after, it was not to be found, till a large bundle of not was taken up as it were corelessly thrown over the hest to deceive the eye of an intender. hat: hist: of Jelborne hith.

This bird was given to M. Latham by E. S. Fraser Esof who informed him it was shot in the Scotch highlands, he sma: -gined it to be the Motacilla Acredula of Linneus Syst: Nat: vol: 1 p: 338, N. 496: M. Latham however judges it to be only a variety of the preceeding: Synopsis vol: 2 pt. 2 p: 513. _ M. Pennant Jays it is now discovered by M. Tengmalm to be only at about a young yellow ween not come to its full colour, see Juppl! To Arch: Fool: p: 64. — - Called in some places, Nettle-creeper & Many-gold-flower, or orange-bird from the fine orange crown on the Lead. This delicate little bird as well as the common ween defies they coldest winters of Iweden, the last lives during that season in the thickest bushes suppl! to Machie: Zool: yet according to Wallis most leave North in winter I have been apured by a gent. of that county, that he has taken up dead ones there in the Severe season. - M. Latham found a nest in a fix-tree in his darden composed of mos, the opening on one side, in shape roundish, lined with adowny substance mixed with some file: - ments, perhaps Ipidens webbs, the young in general from 6700. Late? Synopsis vol: 2p:2p:510. — had once a rest of young ones nearly full fledged taken in Thyde park, they lived a very short time Mis: — in 1786 a pair built in a spince fir in my garden at Wydliffe, had 6 young ones that flew, the nest chiefly hop't lined with small feathers but he opening on the side as Mr I'm Juys. M: 7:.

Golden Crested Wren Inhabits New-York among the red Cedars, found in Europe as high as Drontheim, Cropses annually from the Orkneys to Shetland where it breeds, a flight of 60 miles & returns in winter, rare in Rupia, frequent in Sibina about the Genesei, Inppl. to Arct: Lost: p:64. - Tince the nest mentioned above near Wyelife in 1786, all the young produce of which flew, they have become very numerous in that vicinity. M.T ... - called sometimes Jenny-Wren. - appears in New-York in may, lays in June, Jeems to vary a little in Tire, being largers in hote from the European, has from I to geggs only, white, thinly sported with red, builds in holes of trees, retires South in August. Pennt. Arch. Zool: vol. 2 p: 415. -It is with difficulty kept in a case over the winter, it generally dying when the hard weather commences, yet the agreeableness of its Jost harmonicus note & its great fameness Docilia, hake the experiment worth trying, which with care Las Tometimes Incceeded, Lave myself preserved them till hear Christmap; had a small box lined with wool with a small hole for them to retire to. M.J.

Build thrice a year, in April & June, the nest is frequently found in some corner of an out-Louse, stack of wood Lole in a wall, or such like place, if near habitations, but in the woods, often in a bush near the ground, Thump of a tree, or on the ground itself, the eggs are nearly white, with reddish morkings at the large end. Lath! Synop: vol: 2 p. 2, p. 500. Formagher opportune hered it is said to build among the reeds & Jedges, the it sometimes brides on the lowest branches of trees, the nest is composed of Itran I dried fibres of plants, lined with hair, lays teggs of a dirty white, marbled with brown. - See Lath: Syrop: vol:2, pt2, piz30. Laborts Iweden & Rupria & Liberia in willow thickets hear the even to the Arctic circle. Penn't Arct: 2001: vol: 2, p: 420. Mc Latham in the suppl! to his Synopsis say Jepp has the hest of a bird, a slight variety at least of not the same as the Jedge Wars -bler, composed of the same materials as that of the Reed Warbler's see forther on), not hed to the reeds, but the whole of the sides of the nest envelope the reeds, which support it seegs of a pale yellowish brown. 9 Walning minder day

Inhabits Sweden, frequent in Sibinia, vare in Rupia Pennt stret, Zool: vol:2, p:419.

This is undoubtedly the MANNE bid, so frequently, caught in the fields about London & ealled there a pippet, was some postably other and it is certainly a Warbler Loo lack.

M'White tays this bird begins it tibiloris note in the heigh:

- bourhood of Jelborne about the middle of April, it frequently kems
to be close to your ear. When a hundred yards of snearly full
as loud as when you are close to it, in a morning early, When
undistanted, it sinds on the top of a tring gaying & Thivering lith
its wings. Whites hat hist: of Jelborne 1: 45.

Mo Latham imagines most we see here, are on their papage to the places they choose for breeding; are met with on our downs dommons in small humbers do! The middle of April Lafter staying towards 3 weeks, depart Lare not been again till And," he has not observed them on their geturn in the same places above once or trice in his life, this has constantly remarked their first coming; is absured however by M. Boys of Jandrich; that they are seen there in plenty ab! Ang: 10., those few that breed here choose mostly rabbit burroups & place the nest so far therein, as scarce to be within the reach of a Man's arm. Loth. Supp. to Syrop: p:189. called in Northamptonshire, Clod-Loppers, dec Morton. seldom deen in the North Will April; first Jean April 17, 1784. The eggs have a deep blue circle at the large end. Lathe typop: vol. 2/12/12/12 they are taken also in great numbers about Brighthelms tone, as also in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, from Whence they are Sent to London twice or thrice a beak in the Jeason, both fresh Lpotted, - according to an old Supex provat; they were found in plenty about Bois in that county, probably the Jame as Sastbourn mentioned in the opposite printed page M. J. _

Inhabits all climates from Bengal to Greenland, is migra = tony in general in the temperate of frigio Zones in Jumme ascends beyond the dretic Circle in Europe debid, where the country is rockey, in breedand is conversant among wills of water, breeds there in June, is found in Jeeland of the Theroe Islands. —on its first appearance in Inveden, the peagants expect to be freed from the severe working posts. Penn's Arch: 2001: vol: 2, pi421. — its winter retreat unknown ibid: —found at the cape. —

not uncommon in the North in the Jummer months & grow very fatt, are remarkably fond of lighting on Itones & Itone-walls, taking that flights. M.J.

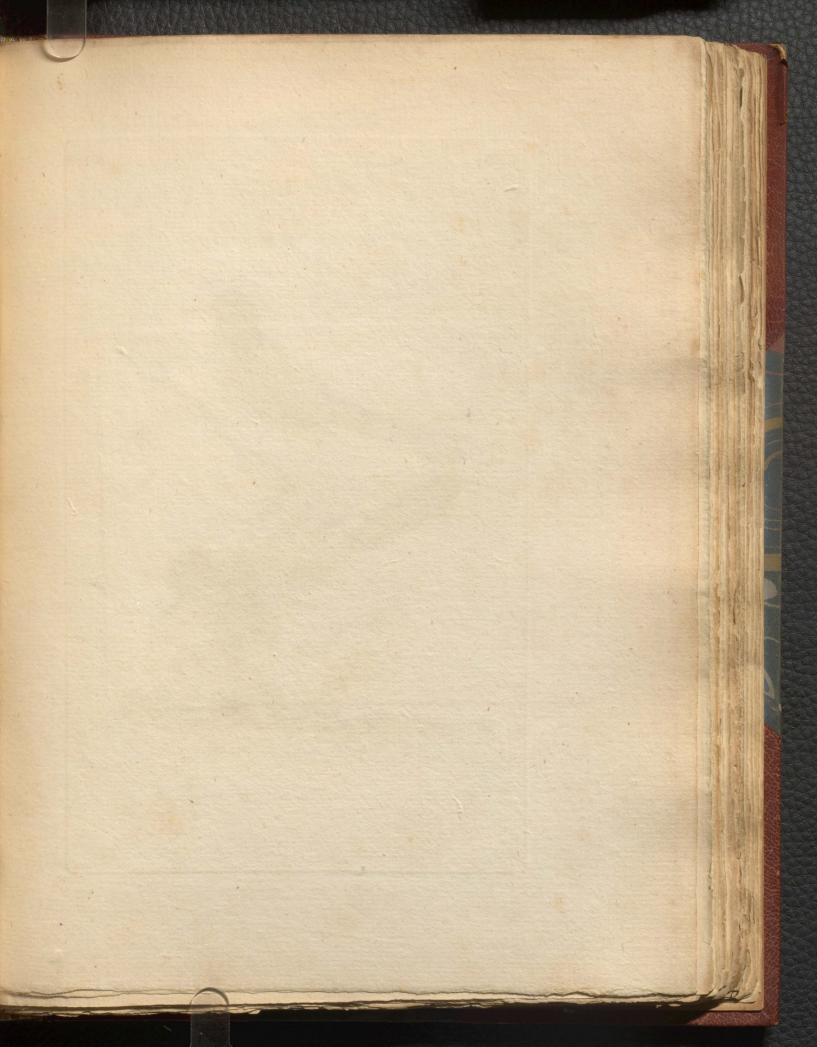
Mr Latham, hist of Birds voling his of, gnotes some work of Mr. Pennant concerning a livey-theatear killed hear usebridge, which is thus described, upper harts tan my fore hart of the neck dull brownish yellow: from the bill to the eye an observe dusky line: chills & secondaries black, edged with turney & white, tail like the common one with pale taming edges. Mr Latham judges it Laith great probability to be a variety only.

Murchan or Furse-chatt, called in some parts of Derlyshire Entic, which their cry almost exactly repeats M.J. it makes its nest at the foot of some low bush or under a stone, it larget dirty. white eggs dotted with black, Salerne says with blue, Lath! Syrop: vol: 2 pts, pifts. - have been seen in Kent throughout the year, see ibid, two slight varieties are in the Levenian huseum not found farther rorth Handweden, inhabits the temperate parts of Russia, but not Sibiria. Pennts Arct: Lool: vol: 2, 1:422.

they Certainly migrate from France, M.J. more common Han the Whinchat britos the the whinchat, lays to or 6 eggs of a blueish green, shightly marked with faint rufous It of Latt's Lynon: vol: 2, pt. 2, posses. Jome say the Stone-chatter was so called from its chattering bedring a great resemblance to the clicking together of two Itones. M:T:

bolate this sole in the North of England. M. J.: the spots on the eggs are sometimes brown a reforstee Lath: Syrg: Vol 2, p. 2, p. 228. not found fasther north than the Inveden, Jeathered over all Rufria L Jibinia. Pennt. Arct: Iool: 106:2p: 422. -M'Latham in his suppl! to his Syngsis p:185, Inspects much, may seems pretty cortain, that the bind here described is by ho means the Motacilla Silvia of dinners, differing both in Tite & colours, Linneus raying, that it Jearce exceeds in Tite the yellow wren, I that it bear much affinity to the Jedgebird. has however described a bird, found lately by Mr. Lightfoot, not hitherto described as a British species, to be most probably, the true M: Silvia of Linn: it is of the sire of the yellow wren & of the same slender shape, length scarcely tinches; bill half arinch long, slender Lousky, base of the linder mandible pale yellow,

Frides dork, upper part of the plumage in general pale cinerous brown, somewhat darker on the crown; the under parts from the thin to the vent, dusky white, the tail two inches long of the Jame colour as the body, except the outer feather which is paler on the outer web, the two middle feathers are rather shorter than the rest, making the tail appear somewhat forked when shread the wings reach rather more than one third thereon, when at rest; legs deep brown; it is found in May Loune near Bula = strode in Buchs, britos in brambles & low bushes, the rest is come = posed of on bents mixed with wool, lined with bents of a finer texture, here I there a few white hairs of a horse or con; eggs are white, marked with small dots of brown, & larger irregular blotches of the same towards the larger end, also some other blotches of a paler brown mixed with the last, the smallend quite plain; there were only 3 eggs in the rest seen by M" Latham, - the male I female much alike; this the viril bear agreat affinity both to the sedge bird & the yellow wren, do! It is clear it is neither one hor the other, as he had all three Thecies before him, when he made this description. The has described it under the name of leper white-throat & has given a figure of it, with the rest Leggs.



Nº 161. Pl. LVI. DARTFORD WARBLER.



Sartford Warbles -

the lower bird in the plate Jeems to have Jone reidiments of a crest, if drawn accurately, that is probably the cock. 41.3 This species remains in England the Whole year, several were shot in the winter of 1782 on a Common hear Wands:

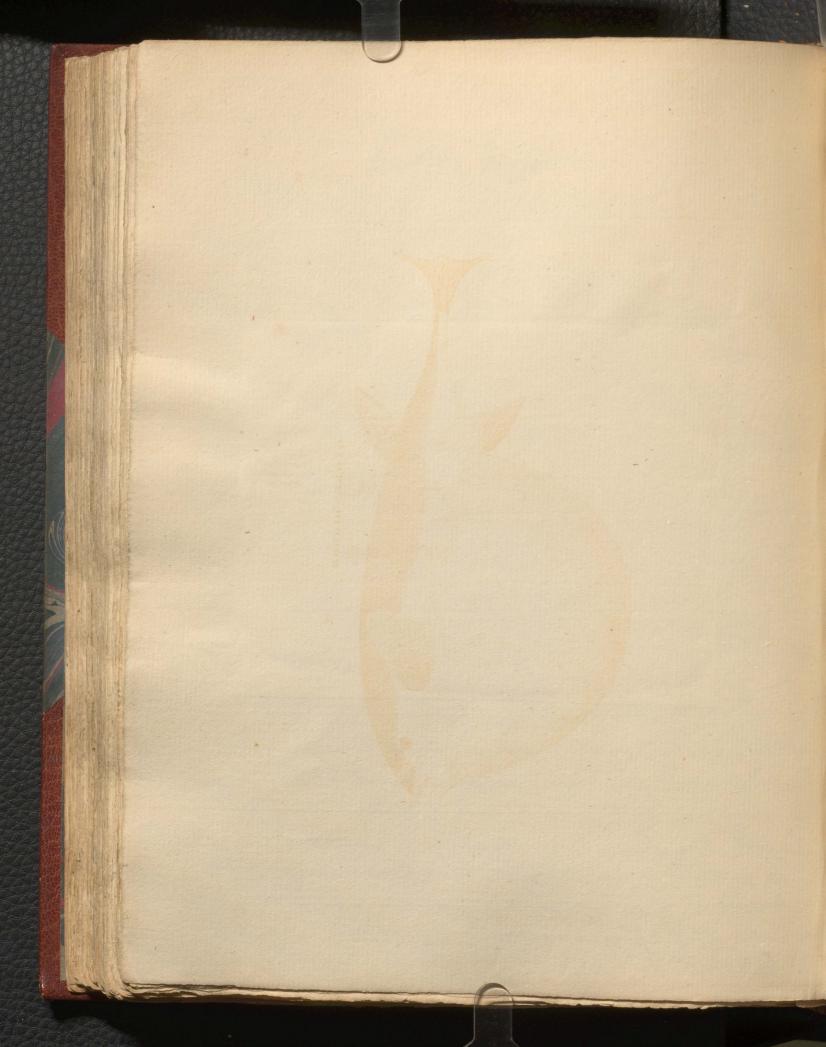
= worth in Jurrey, some of which one now in the deverian Museum. Lee Latt? Lynop: 2012 pt. 2, p: 435, M. Latham in the same place supposes it to be the same birds is described

by Buffon volit, p. 158 under the name of le Pitchon de Provence,

being pretty frequent there, also figured in the planches enlumis = rees plate 655, fig. 1. - had a specimen sent me by M. Latham from Dartford in 1789. M. T:. -

M. Lattam has been informed by an intelligent observer, that this species is never found in the neighbourhood of hunder London but in winter, dipappearing before the end of April, Thoutof this be the general fact, it stems difficult to reconcile it with the account of in Buffor of its breeding in France, de hist: des oriseaux vol:t. p: 158, as all migratory birds go horth=
- ward to breed, he supposes, if it does not quite the whole Island
in Jummer it will hereafter be found in the northern parts, as
Las been observed of the Grey Wagtail. Lath! Juppl! To Jyke p. 181.





- A new species of this yearns, lately discovered in Britain & figured in the Phil: transactions vol: 7th p: 8, plis under the same of Moracilla arundinacea, is called by Mr Lasham Reed-Wren & is described as follows. __ sire of Willow Wren, weight Thenry-weights, rine grains; length of the male seven inches & a half of the female six inches & 3 quarters, bill half an inch, of a dark horn-colour, the under mandible flesh-colour, inside of the mouth orange, inides olive brown, eyelashes dirty white, from the bill to the eye a broad treak of tanny white, the general colour of the plumage freenish dive brown, quills & tail brown with paler edges, the last Jomenhat cureiform in shape, the chin white the rest of the under part tanny white, base of all the feathers black, the legs of a light slive, soles of the feet bright greenish yellow; male I female much alike: - the nest is composed of externally of dry stalks of grafs, lined for the most have with the flowers bufts of the common reed, rometimes with Imall dead grapes, & a few black Lorse-Lairs to cover them, the rest is usually suspended or fastened on like a hammock, between three or four stalks of reeds, by means of dead grapson, but the bind does not always confine itself- to the reeds, as Instances are seen of the nest being made on the branches of a water-dock, or, as was the case in that, from which the drawing in the Phil: transactions was taken, in a tripurcated

branch of a should near the water. - the eggs are commonly four, of adiry white, stained all over with dull dive spots, chiefly at the largest end, where are generally seen two or three small irregular black scratches: He about bird, frequents the river Colne in Bucking Lamshired and antit other waters & rivers, where needs grow, it is - ather a shy bird & not often taken, this the nest is he = truently met with: it may easily be mistaken for the Sedge-bird, but is certainly a different species; the circ - currestance of it's having the base of the bill much broader than in the Jedge- bird, were there no other Characteristics, must alone determine the difference between them . Latham's Juppl! to Synopsis p: 184. -

Latham's Jyn: vol; 2, pt. 2, p: 43 t.

WITH reddish irides: eye-lids deep crimson. A stender bill a little curved at the point: whole upper part of the head, neck, and back, of a dusky brown tinged with a dull yellow: throat, under side of the neck, the breast and belly deep ferruginous; the middle of the belly white; quil-feathers dusky edged with white: bastard wing white: exterior side of the interior feather of the tail white, the rest dusky; and long in proportion to the size of the bird: legs yellow.

A pair of these were shot on a common near Dartford, in April 1773, and communicated to me by Mr. Latham; they sed on slies, which they sprung on from the surge bush they sat on, and then returned to it again. Supposed fill how a non-descript.

161. DART-

VOL. I.

Uu

BILL

XXV TIT- BILL strait, short, hard, strong, sharp-pointed, a little com-MOUSE. pressed.

NOSTRILS round covered with briftles.

TONGUE as if cut at the end, terminating with two or three briftles.

162. GREAT.

Nonette ou Mesange. Belon av. 376. Lin. syst. 341. Talg-oxe. Faun. Suec. sp. 263. Parus major. Gesner av. 640. Aldr. av. II. 319. Spernuzzola, Parusfola. Olina, 28. Great Titmouse, or Ox-eye. Wil. orn. Pl. Enl. 3. f. 1. Raii syn. av. 73. Snitza. Scopoli, No. 242.

Le grosse Mesange, ou la Charbonniere. Brisson av. III. 539. Musvit. Brunnich, 287. Kohlmeise. Kram. 378. Frisch, I. 13. Br. Zool. 113. plate W. f. 4.

Buffor volit, 3g2. Lathanis dyn: volizptzp: 1,36.

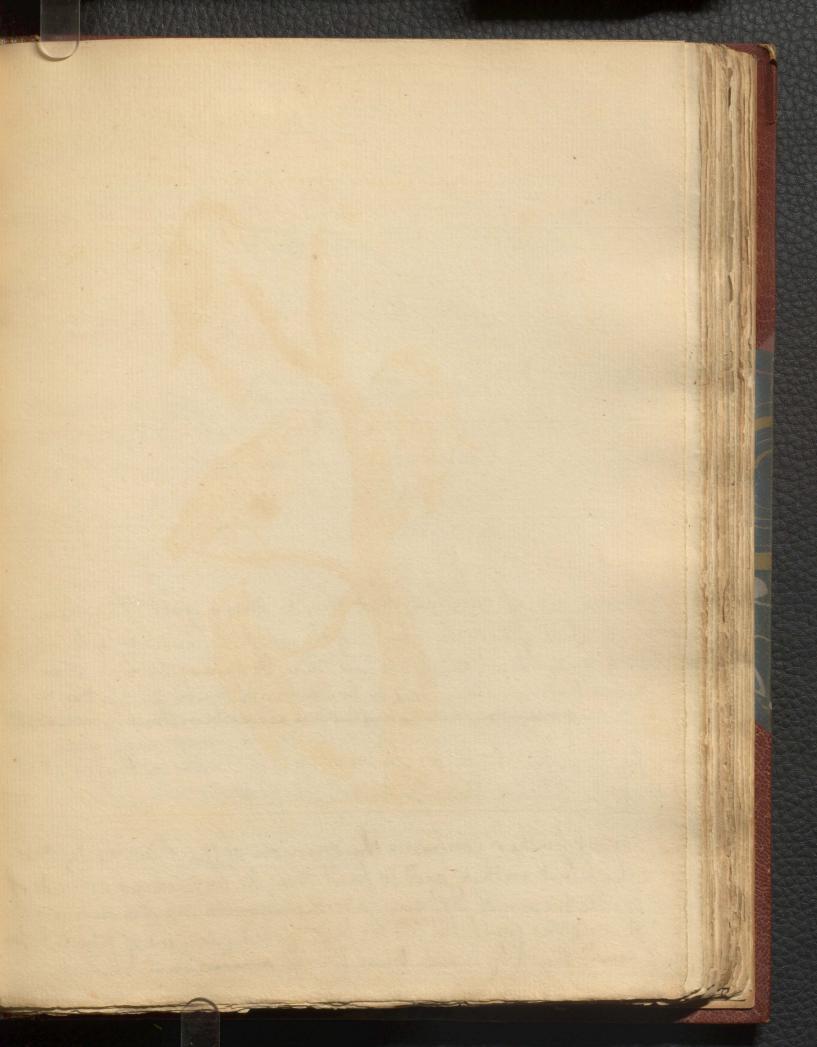
HIS species sometimes visits our gardens; but chiefly inhabits woods, where it builds in hollow trees, laying about ten eggs. This, and the whole tribe feed on insects, which they find in the bark of trees; in the spring they do a great deal of mischief in the fruit garden, by picking off the tender buds. Like wood-peckers they are perpetually running up and down the bodies of trees in quest of food. The bird has three chearful notes, which it begins to utter in the month of February.

DESCRIP.

The head and throat of this species are black; the cheeks white; the back green; the belly of a yellowish green, divided in the middle by a bed of black, which extends to the vent; the rump is of a bluish

oulgarly about London called a foe-bent. said to be very destructive to Bees . the eggs are white, 2 Ated with next-colour, chiefly at the larger end, the young family & the do pair keep together till the next spring: if the nexts are taken, they will brito again even 3 times in a reason. Lath? Syrap: vst. 2, p. 2, p. 437. the Cock is Jaid to be Jomenhat larger than the Hente to Love more black on the breast. Shabits Norway, Inveden, Rupia & Tibinia even in winter Penas Arch: Zod: vol: 2, p: 426. are far from being confined in their food to insect or the birds of trees, are very fond of hemp-seed which they open by driving their bills into it held between their feet, are also very fond of thet & fallow do M.J. it has been absented on good authority, that they have meddle hith any brids but such as have been previously struck with insects. M.J.

A singular variety of this species is frigured by Moderin in the frontispiece to his history of British birds, it had a very singular bill formed like that of the Crop-bill, probate by occasioned by some accident, it was taken up hear Theversham in Kent in a dying state, having been shot as supposed, by some body in the neighborishood it seems in the figure not to have had any white in the cheeks, to indeed was much darker throughout.



Bluedy Jome are of opinion, that they do more good than harm to the buds of trees, by cleaning them of the insects, which prey upon them, which I believe may be said of several other small birds usually judged to be causes of much hurt to trees &c. - M: J: - it is toid they truck in bridged to the causes of much hurt to trees &c. found as for north as Sondmor, also in Southern Rupia, but not in Silinia. Pennt. Arct. Zool: p: 427. what further confirms the opinion of their doing no mis-chief, but rather good to fruit-trees &c by picking of buds of leaves, & even of blefsoms, are the observations of a chrious has turalist who carefully all the buds picked every one of which helps found struck by inxects & had formed a wind in it. M. T. -

Coleta lays many eggs. - found in Sibinia even beyond the Lena & winters there. Pennts. Arct: Jost: 2, p:424. — was shot in Jummer in Newfoundland Ibid: must lays also many # cogs, is said to be ford of bees . -Lower for host as Jondmon Lin all parts of Rupia Lobinia even in Ramtschatka, braves the hardest frosts Pennts Arct. Tool: vol. 2, p. 427

Inflinited by in Jex only. M: J: Mr Lastam deems also to judge it only a variety of the preceding. — was afterwards confirmed in the same opinion by that of Sepp, who figures both in one plate with the nest, as male spendle the nest there seems composed of sedge, mixed with large Cats-tail, lined with John & feathers, it contained to white eggs, mother with red brown Lath Supple to Synop: p. 189. — - called in Lancashire a miller thumb. Inhabits Iweden, frequent even in winter in Hickets & woods all over Rufria & Libinia Pennt Arct: Lool: volez, p: 428.

amtail) Frisch Days they Tometimes make two entrances to their next, one opposite to the other to prevent the miffling of their feather in turning round, the rest is not suspended from a branch, but frimly applied on the fork of a branch 3 or 4 feet from the ground, the eggs are greyish to with a missture of reddish but paler at the larger end, often as many as twenty. Latilyngvol:2, pt2, pit52. -

Bearley Dif

called Beardmanica: will endure confinement in a cage without much difficulty; have kept them for a considerable time. M.T.

The rest is not certainly known, Matham has seen one, which he suspects to be of this bird, composed of very soft downy materials, suspended between two reeds drawn together, known days the rest is brilt among willows of the shape of a purse made of downy materials as the down of the greater coto-tail or that of the otsp & hongs it on a branch. Jath. dryg volypt. 4 p. 553 dc.

found, but ravely in Johnen in Aveden, common about the Caspian Jea L Palus Mookis, but in no higher latitudes in Asia, none in Jibinia. Pennt Arch: Zool: vol.2, p:428.

In Jepps plate, the nest is placed on the ground among the Leages, it seems of a very loose texture, composed of the tops of ony grap, mixed with the seed-heads of rushes & reeds, with narrow leaves intermixed. The eggs 4 in number, of a reddish white, marked with small brown spots. Lath! suppl! to suppop: p: 190.

Swallow

once heard a Gentleman well versed in Ornith dogy Jay; that he was pretty certain he had seen the Himmodo Melba, the largest species of Iwallow, in England; much Inspect he was Deceived; this from the length & Itrength of the wings of the Iwallow tribe, hashicularly of this gigantic Species, it appears not impossible. They are not unfrequently seen at fibrallar. M.J. - M. Buffon says one was shot mear his house in Burgundy in 1775.

The Swallows absemble at Madrid for their departure about the middle of September, see Dillow's travels this Spain pizzaches all the species, except the sandmartin, are said to remain all the winter in Madeira, dipappearing only a few days in very cold weather, retiring to cliffs & crevices of the rocks & returning on the first fair Junny day, see Forsters voyage dound the wallo pizz & 26. I does not this show a tendency to a torpid state? M.T. in the latter end of August a young white swallows was caught at Whalton a small village on the Jees banks in I wham I miles from Barnard-castle; some others were seen thing at the same time at Wyclife about a mile distance on the yorkshire side of the giver Miss.

another, milk-White, was sent me killed at Barfort Tales 1, 1785 M.T.

Tily 15, 1786, the Gamekeyer of Tho! Scaleston Bry, at Icarisbrick near Ormskirk, caught a swallow, the whole plumage of which with the bill, legs & clares were prefectly milk-white. — another shot at Trelyon in July 1788.—
found as far horth as Drontheimed Sometimes in Reroe Islands, common in dibina dret: Lool: vol:2, p:2,30. -Inhabit Newtoundland & other harts of N: America during Jummer stordbuild there on lofty rocks & precipices fespecially such as yield shelter by overhanging their base, many how since the arrival of the luropeans affect the haunts of ellen & brild in Itables, outhouses L'Barns, from Whence are called Barn-Iwallows, in Iweden are often called Ladu-Iwala a word to the same import. ibici appear in New York in May, make the Jame Lest with the European, lay in June, disappear in August or early indeptember, those which are found beyond the Jenesei & in all the north-east part of Silvina, have their lover part motodoured like the otmerican variety, for They cannot be called a distinct species, see Arct: Zool; as above The Votiales a Jimish ration pay great respect to the Iwallow, for he Hat kills one of these, a lapving, Pigeon or Wagtail, exposes himself to all Jorts of misfortunes in his flock, they even build nests for the Iwallow. Lath? Juppl: to Syrop: h: 192. of M. Wilson of Petland form in parish of Haitford, Jupex.

et singular instance of a Twallow's nest was observed at Seaton in Cumberland, where on the 10th of October 1787, was discovered one containing 4 young ones, of which one took they remained very late in many parts of England Hat year. Jee a Mp note for there p: 347 & 348. -Iwallows were said to have been seen at Pennith in Cumberland before the 20th of Teebruary 1790, a remarka: = ble early Jeason throughout Britain. N: B: Penrith & its neighbourhood are far from being early in their productions Lo in general, the neighbourhood of Carlisle I many other parts browny of the country being much forwarder . about the middle of February 1761, some flocks of swallows & other summer birds were said to thehave been Jeen at Invancea in South Wales; most supposed to have been destroyed by the devere weather following, as many were afterwards found frozen to death. -

Have known them frequently in England brito their hests & if permitted bring up their younger Itair cases, in outhouses Leven in Chambers, if any existable was allowed them. M.T.

Smit

is frequently seen, soon at least, after the approvance of the Chymnighous the eggs are transparent, is said to lay only once a year.

The Swedes very pertinently call it Ring-Iwala from the ringer circles that it makes in flying round its hest, yet dinnews in his Jeanna Incirca gives this name to the swift.—

Called in some places screech onto & divelings from their harsh disagreeable cry.

found as high north as Drontheum, voli2, p. 432. isoften found in vast abundance beyond lake Baikal on the loftiest rocks, chiefly about the river Onon, where a variety with a white rump is very common, Manson Jays it inhabits Carolina, See itid:

Mr Latham says they wouldly lay five eggs white & of a longish form, breed only onceayear & one supposed to return to the same place to breed annually. Lath? Synopsis vol: 2 hts pitots. Imagine most of the other swallows return to their oto habitations to hest in except when disturbed. M: 9:.

The Revi & ingenious M. Gill. White of Selborne observes in his hat hist: of that place p: 230, that it is probable the same or hearly the same number of frifts resort every year to the same districts hithout any increase, he observed for several years at Selborne & pairs only & tho they bred every year, they hever became more numerous in that little town.

M. White Jays, a snift was Jeen at Lyndon in Rut = landshire, as late as the 3. of September.

breeds only once in the turnmer; I believe the 30ther species always twile; there feed not only on flies, but on beetles & other coleopterous or sheath winged insects. M. T..

Tiffers absorptions the other species sins having ?

by being so constantly exposed to all weathers, the gloss of the plumage is lost before it retires. I cannot trace them to their winter quarters, unless in one instance of a pair found adhering by their claws and in a torpid state, in February 1766, under the roof of Longnor Chapel, Shropshire: on being brought to a fire, they revived and moved about the room. The feet are of a particular structure, all the toes standing forward; the lest consists of only one bone; the others of an equal number, viz. two each; in which they differ from those of all other birds.

This appears in our country about fourteen days later than the fand martin; but differs greatly in the time of its departure, retiring invariably about the tenth of August, being the first of the

genus that leaves us.

The fabulous hiftory of the Manucodiata, or bird of Paradise, is in the history of this species in great measure verified. It was believed to have no feet, to live upon the celestial dew, to float perpetually on the Indian, and to perform all its functions in that element.

The Swift actually performs what has been in these enlightened times disproved of the former; except the small time it takes in sleeping, and what it devotes to incubation, every other action is done on wing. The materials of its nest it collects either as they are carried about by the winds, or picks them up from the surface in its sweeping slight. Its food is undeniably the insects that fill the air. Its drink is taken in transient sips from the water's surface. Even its amorous rites are performed on high. Few perfons who have attended to them in a fine summer's morning, but must have seen them make their aerial courses at a great height, encircling a certain space with an easy steady motion. On a sudden they

they fall into each other's embraces, then drop precipitate with a loud shriek for numbers of yards. This is the critical conjuncture, and to be no more wondered at, than that insects (a familiar instance) should discharge the same duty in the same element.

These birds and swallows are inveterate enemies to hawks. The moment one appears, they attack him immediately: the swifts soon desist; but the swallows pursue and persecute those rapacious birds, till they have entirely driven them away.

Swifts delight in fultry thundry weather, and feem thence to receive fresh spirits. They sly in those times in small parties with particular violence; and as they pass near steeples, towers, or any edifices where their mates perform the office of incubation, emit a loud scream, a fort of serenade, as Mr. White supposes, to their respective semales.

To the curious monographics on the fwallow tribe, of that worthy correspondent, I must acknowlege myself indebted for numbers of the remarks above-mentioned.

OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWALLOWS.

THERE are three opinions among naturalists concerning the manner the swallow tribes dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their summer residence. Herodotus mentions one species that resides in Egypt the whole year: Prosper Alpinus* afferts the same, and Mr. Loten,

^{*} Hirundines duplicis generis ibi observantur; patriæ scilicet quæ nunquam ab Ægypto discedentes, ibi perpetuo morantur, atque peregrinæ, hæ sunt nostratibus omnino similes; patriæ vero toto etiam ventre nigricant. Hist. Ægypt. I. 198.

late governor of Ceylon, affured us, that those of Java never remove. These excepted, every other known kind observe a periodical migration, or retreat. The swallows of the cold Norway*, and of North America+, of the distant Kamtschatka‡, of the temperate parts of Europe, of Aleppo §, and of the hot Jamaica ||, all agree in this one point.

In cold countries, a defect of infect food on the approach of winter, is a sufficient reason for these birds to quit them: but since the same cause probably does not subsist in the warm climates, recourse should be had to some other reason for their vanishing.

Of the three opinions, the first has the utmost appearance of probability; which is, that they remove nearer the sun, where they can find a continuance of their natural diet, and a temperature of air suiting their constitutions. That this is the case with some species of European swallows, has been proved beyond contradiction (as above cited) by M. Adanson. We often observe them collected in slocks innumerable on churches, on rocks, and on trees, previous to their departure hence; and Mr. Collinson proves their return here in perhaps equal numbers, by two curious relations of undoubted credit: the one communicated to him by Mr. Wright, master of a ship; the other by the late Sir Charles Wager; who both described (to the same purpose) what happened to each in their voyages. "Returning home, says Sir Charles, in the spring "of the year, as I came into sounding in our channel, a great slock

^{*} Pontop. bift. Norw. II. 98.

[†] Cat. Carol. I. 51. app. 8.

[‡] Hist. Kamts. 162.

[§] Russel Alep. 70.

[|] Phil. Trans. No. 36.

"of swallows came and settled on all my rigging; every rope was covered; they hung on one another like a swarm of bees; the decks and carving were filled with them. They seemed almost famished and spent, and were only feathers and bones; but besing recruited with a night's rest, toke their slight in the morning"*. This vast fatigue, proves that their journey must have been very great, considering the amazing swiftness of these birds: in all probability they had crossed the Atlantic ocean, and were returning from the shores of Senegal, or other parts of Africa; so that this account from that most able and honest seaman, consirms the later information of M. Adanson.

Mr. White, on Michaelmas day 1768, had the good fortune to have ocular proof of what may reasonably be supposed an actual migration of swallows. Travelling that morning very early between his house and the coast, at the beginning of his journey he was environed with a thick fog, but on a large wild heath the mist began to break, and discovered to him numberless swallows, clustered on the standing bushes, as if they had roosted there: as soon as the sun burst out, they were instantly on wing, and with an easy and placid slight proceeded towards the sea. After this he saw no more slocks, only now and then a straggler +.

This rendevouz of swallows about the same time of year is very common on the willows, in the little isles in the Thames. They

feem

^{*} Phil. Trans. Vol. LI. Part 2. p. 459.

[†] In Kalm's Voyage to America, is a remarkable instance of the distant slight of swallows; for one lighted on the ship he was in, September 2d. when he had passed only over two thirds of the Atlantic ocean. His passage was uncommonly quick, being performed from Deal to Philadelphia in less than six weeks; and when this accident happened, he was fourteen days sail from Cape Hinlopen.

feem to affemble for the same purpose as those in *Hampshire*, not-withstanding no one yet has been eye witness of their departure. On the 26th. of *September* last, two Gentlemen who happened to lie at *Maidenhead bridge*, furnished at lest a proof of the multitudes there affembled: they went by torch-light to an adjacent isle, and in less than half an hour brought ashore fifty dozen; for they had nothing more to do than to draw the willow twigs through their hands, the birds never stirring till they were taken.

The northern naturalists will perhaps say, that this affembly met for the purpose of plunging into their subaqueous winter quarters; but was that the case, they would never escape discovery in a river perpetually sished as the *Thames*, some of them must inevitably be

brought up in the nets that harafs that water.

The fecond notion has great antiquity on its side. Aristotle* and Pliny + give, as their belief, that swallows do not remove very far from their summer habitation, but winter in the hollows of rocks, and during that time lose their feathers. The former part of their opinion has been adopted by several ingenious men; and of late, several proofs have been brought of some species, at lest, having been discovered in a torpid state. Mr. Collinson ‡ savored us with the evidence of three gentlemen, eye-witnesses to numbers of sand martins being drawn out of a cliss on the Rhine, in the month of March 1762 §. And the Honorable Daines Barrington communicated to us the following fact, on the authority of the late

VOL. I.

Yy

Lord

^{*} Hift. an. 935.

⁺ Lib. 10. c. 24.

¹ By letter, dated June 14, 1764.

[§] Phil. Trans. Vol. LIII. p. 101. art. 24.

Lord Belbaven, that numbers of swallows have been found in old dry walls, and in sandhills near his Lordship's seat in East Lothian; not once only, but from year to year; and that when they were exposed to the warmth of a fire, they revived. We have also heard of the same annual discoveries near Morpeth in Northumberland, but cannot speak of them with the same assurance as the two former: neither in the two last instances are we certain of the particular species *.

Other witnesses crowd on us to prove the residence of those birds in a torpid state during the severe season.

First, In the chalky cliffs of Sussex; as was seen on the fall of a great fragment some years ago.

Secondly, In a decayed hollow tree that was cut down, near Dolgelli, in Merionethshire.

Thirdly, In a cliff near Whitby, Yorkshire; where, on digging out a fox, whole bushels of swallows were found in a torpid condition. And,

Lastly, The Reverend Mr. Conway, of Sychton, Flintshire, was so obliging as to communicate the following sact: A few years ago, on looking down an old lead mine in that county, he observed numbers of swallows clinging to the timbers of the shaft, seemingly asleep; and on slinging some gravel on them, they just moved, but never attempted to sly or change their place; this was between All Saints and Christmas.

These are doubtless the lurking places of the latter hatches, or of those young birds, who are incapable of distant migrations. There they continue insensible and rigid; but like slies may some-

^{*} Klein gives an instance of fwifts being found in a torpid state. Hist. av. 204.

d Iwallow, the I know not of what species, was found, as I was informed, by a person of Credit, I ome years Ince in hinter in a torpid Itate on taking down on the house in trainters hear by elife in Johnhire; on being put to the fire, it revived I flew about. M.J. I flew about the fire, it revived I flew about the fire to prevail I wallows in a torpid state, being dragged up out of the river where the floating islands are, hear I there's in Flanders. M.J.

I den observation made by the Hon! M. Barrington & Jone others in his company on the Cornish coast on the first arrival of swallows in the spring of 1782, who shot several the first day of their drival or being Jeen; Which they carefully dispected, but found to foces in them, which Jeems to be a relf-evident proof, Heat instead of having travelled from a foreign clime, they had passed their winter at home in a state of torpidity. it seems however proved beyond a doubt, that some one species of swallows or at least some individuals of one or more species remain during winter in a state of torpidity either under water, or buried under rains, eld buildings &c. perhaps some that are sickly or too young to bear to long a journey at the time of the general migration. M.J. on Monday Dec: 3, 1787, several swallows were been on the wing about Lewes in Supex, see extract of a letter from thence in the morning Chronicle of & Wednesday Dec: 12. - *
the morning Chronicle of & Wednesday Dec: 12. - *
the same year some nere observed at Nuthell hear Exmouth in Devonshine by my worthy & very accurate friend My Hudson. * N. B: this acc! is rather doubtful, as several persons curious in these matters at that time in Lenves, has never heard of this unusual appearance of them.

times be reanimated by an unfeafonable hot day in the midst of winter: for very near Christmas a few appeared on the moulding of a window of Merton College, Oxford, in a remarkably warm nook, which prematurely fet their blood in motion, having the fame effect as laying them before the fire at the same time of year. Others have been known to make this premature appearance; but as foon as the cold natural to the feafon returns, they withdraw again to their former retreats.

I shall conclude with one argument drawn from the very late

hatches of two species.

CLASS II.

On the twenty-third of Ostober 1767, a martin was seen in Southwark, flying in and out of its neft: and on the twenty-ninth of the same month, four or five fwallows were observed hovering round and fettling on the county hospital at Oxford. As these birds must have been of a late hatch, it is highly improbable that at so late a season of the year, they would attempt from one of our midland counties, a voyage almost as far as the equator to Senegal or Goree: we are therefore confirmed in our notion, that there is only a partial migration of these birds; and that the feeble late hatches conceal themselves in this country.

The above, are circumstances we cannot but affent to, though feemingly contradictory to the common course of nature in regard to other birds. We must, therefore, divide our belief relating to these two so different opinions, and conclude, that one part of the fwallow tribe migrate, and that others have their winter quarters near home. If it should be demanded, why swallows alone are found in a torpid state, and not the other many species of soft billed birds, which likewife difappear about the fame time? The following reason may be affigned:

Y v 2

No

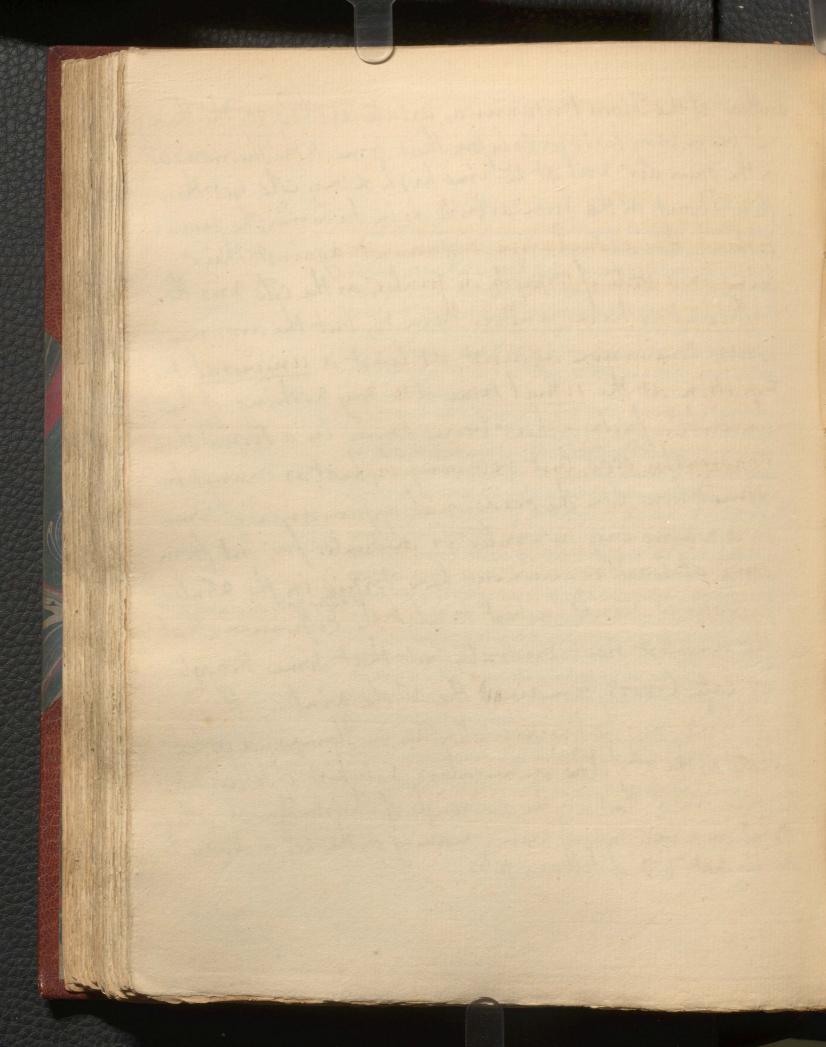
No birds are fo much on the wing as swallows, none fly with fuch swiftness and rapidity, none are obliged to such sudden and various evolutions in their slight, none are at such pains to take their prey, and we may add, none exert their voice more incessantly; all these occasion a vast expence of strength, and of spirits, and may give such a texture to the blood, that other animals cannot experience; and so dispose, or we may say, necessitate, this tribe of birds, or part of them, at lest, to a repose more lasting than that of any others.

The third notion is, even at first fight, too amazing and unnatural to merit mention, if it was not that some of the learned have been credulous enough to deliver, for fact, what has the strongest appearance of impossibility; we mean the relation of swallows passing the winter immersed under ice, at the bottom of lakes, or lodged beneath the water of the sea at the foot of rocks. The first who broached this opinion, was Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsal. who very gravely informs us, that these birds are often found in clustered masses at the bottom of the northern lakes, mouth to mouth, wing to wing, foot to foot; and that they creep down the reeds in autumn, to their subaqueous retreats. That when old fishermen discover such a mass, they throw it into the water again; but when young inexperienced ones take it, they will, by thawing the birds at a fire, bring them indeed to the use of their wings, which will continue but a very short time, being owing to a premature and forced revival *.

That the good Archbishop did not want credulity, in other instances, appears from this, that after having stocked the bottoms

^{*} Derham's Phys. Theol. note d. p. 349. Pontop. hist. Norw. I. 99.

author of the Island Britannica, as late as Nov: 16, the there had been very hard frosts before that time & the Thermometer in the open dur was at 25, wind high & very cold, yet they flew about in the Jun as brisk as in Jummer, he seems to think this a conclusive argument against their being in a state of torpridity in winter, as the coto was then Inflicient to have rendered them to, but the argument is also conclusive against at least a universal mi-= gration at the usual time & to Day nothing of the undoubted facts of their being found in a torpid state apparently dead, but reviving by heat, as connot be denied, how can the occasional appearinge of some in a warm day in writer be occounted for, but from Jome at least remaining here tropid in the Winter? perhaps it would be best to split the difference, that the greatest part migrate, but that dome stragglers or late broods remained the whole winter. M.J. Mr. White Jays he has seen Martins in Hampshire and the as late as the 7th of Now! in numbers, Lat: hist: of Selbonne 1:28. he once saw a Martin in the guadrangle of Christ-church college Oxford on a very Junny worm morning on the 20th of November. See his hat: hist: of Jelborne p: 32.



of the lakes with birds, he stores the clouds with mice, which sometimes fall in plentiful showers on *Norway* and the neighboring countries *.

Some of our own countrymen have given credit to the submerfion of swallows +; and Klein patronises the doctrine strongly, giving the following history of their manner of retiring, which he received from some countrymen and others. They afferted, that sometimes the swallows assembled in numbers on a reed, till it broke and sunk with them to the bottom; and their immersion was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length. That others would unite in laying hold of a straw with their bills, and so plunge down in society. Others again would form a large mass, by clinging together with their feet, and so commit themselves to the deep ‡.

Such are the relations given by those that are fond of this opinion, and though delivered without exaggeration, must provoke a smile. They assign not the smallest reason to account for these birds being able to endure so long a submersion without being suffocated, or without decaying, in an element so unnatural to so delicate a bird; when we know that the otter §, the corvorant, and the

^{*} Gesner Icon. An. 100.

⁺ Derham's Phys. Theol. 340. 349. Hildrop's Tracts, H. 32.

[‡] Klein hift. av. 205, 206. Ekmarck migr. av. Amæn. acad. IV. 589 56k.

[§] Though entirely fatisfied in our own mind of the impossibility of these relations; yet, desirous of strengthening our opinion with some better authority, we applied to that able anatomist, Mr. John Hunter; who was so obliging to inform us, that he had dissected many swallows, but sound nothing in them different from other birds as to the organs of respiration. That all those animals which

S W A L L O W S. CLASS II.

350

the grebes, foon perish, if caught under ice, or entangled in nets: and it is well known, that those animals will continue much longer under water than any others to whom nature hath denied that particular structure of heart, necessary for a long residence beneath that element.

he had diffected of the class that fleep during winter, such as lizards, frogs, &c. had a very different conformation as to those organs. That all these animals, he believes, do breathe in their torpid state; and, as far as his experience reaches, he knows they do: and that therefore he esteems it a very wild opinion, that terrestrial animals can remain any long time under water without drowning.

Brisson av. H.

racters of that genus, a trace a substitution with the manufacturation of pariograms against a trace of the manufacturation of the manufa

of fight, to with the same and the first seeds on merical seeds on merical seeds on the first seeds on the first seeds the first seed the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seeds the first seed the first seed the first seed the fi

during the month of year the prints of the country.

or May 1 and disappears in the normers are a read of August, where the second of the s

BILL

Common in Irbinia & Lamtrehatha Penne Arct: Jost: oft 2 p: 430, in Europe seen as high as Drontheim, Inhabits During Summer Newfoundland & New-York also found by havigators on the Western Coust Eletmenica in October Father inferior in tire to the European; a Thecimen with a black nump has been dent from Thisons bay, doubtful whether a variety or distinct Theores, they brito there under the windows of the few houses or against the steep banks of rivers. Tee Itid: ____ in the year 1772 Jome young martins were still in their rest in Oct: 23, White's hat hist of Selborne p. go. -

Mr. White says, a friend of his saw a Martin Nov: 26, ina
Theltered bottom, the sun shone warm & the bird was briskly
purning this, he seems to be convinced, that some remain
here over the winter. Lat: hist: of delborne p: 39.

the first time lays to eggs, the record 3 or 4 at most, they are white inclining to dusky at the larger end, rometimes lays a third time, but then has not above 2 or 3. Latt! Syron: vol. 2 pt. 2 pt. 62.

- Mo Latham suys for the that the Martin is called at this:

- son's bay Shashywinepeshen, but is not certain whether it quite answers to the doscription of the ling: The cres, he haps it may be the black-rumped wanely mentioned in Phil:

transact: vol: 62, p: 400. - Latt? suppl! To Syrop: p: 192.

Jan Mathe

found as for as Fronthum, frequent in Sibinia & Kamtochatka Pennt: dret: Zool: vol 2, p: 431. - arrives in June in New York, brilds in deep holes of banks over lakes & rivers, departs in August or beginning of teptember, Lee ibid: -



Smilnelles found as far hort as Sondmor & common over Rufsia Libina. Fenn. & Aret: Iool: vol:2, p:437. one was that on Sinfin moor in Derbyshive as late as the 18th of September 1780. frequently found near forests & chaces, as Epping forest, New forest & environs &c. the American Goatsucker is I maller than ours & the males grathout the white marks on the tail, the think have those on the wings, the smaller than our's. M: J: - two goatsuckers were shot on Scargill moor about the middle of July 1786, one a young one, the other an old hen.

not improbable that some of these accipitres are only varidies of Genera known here created by age, Jex, or climate. M. J.

another species of Cuckon is mentioned in Gerini to have built hear Pisa in Ishar 4 young ones seen there before or since, it was black & white, with a crest M.T. -Some Day the Black-Woodpecker, Picus Marius, has been sometimes den in Tevonshire Mili. 2: Whether the Lagopus is more than a variety at most of the Parmigan. M. T...
the Tetras Rufus is found in Guernsey Lersey M. T. have been seen in England, could scarce have migrated here. Fredundun Lasorablis probably amonets

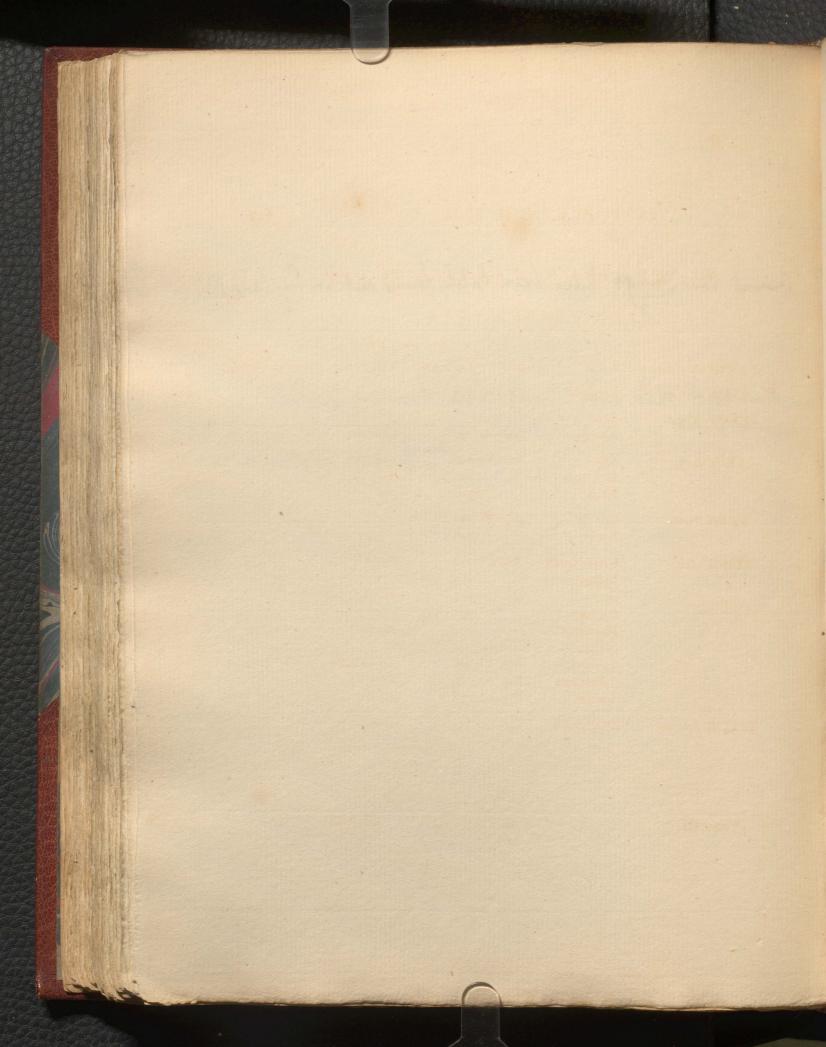
some say the Solitary sparrow has been deen in England, which I much doubt M.T.

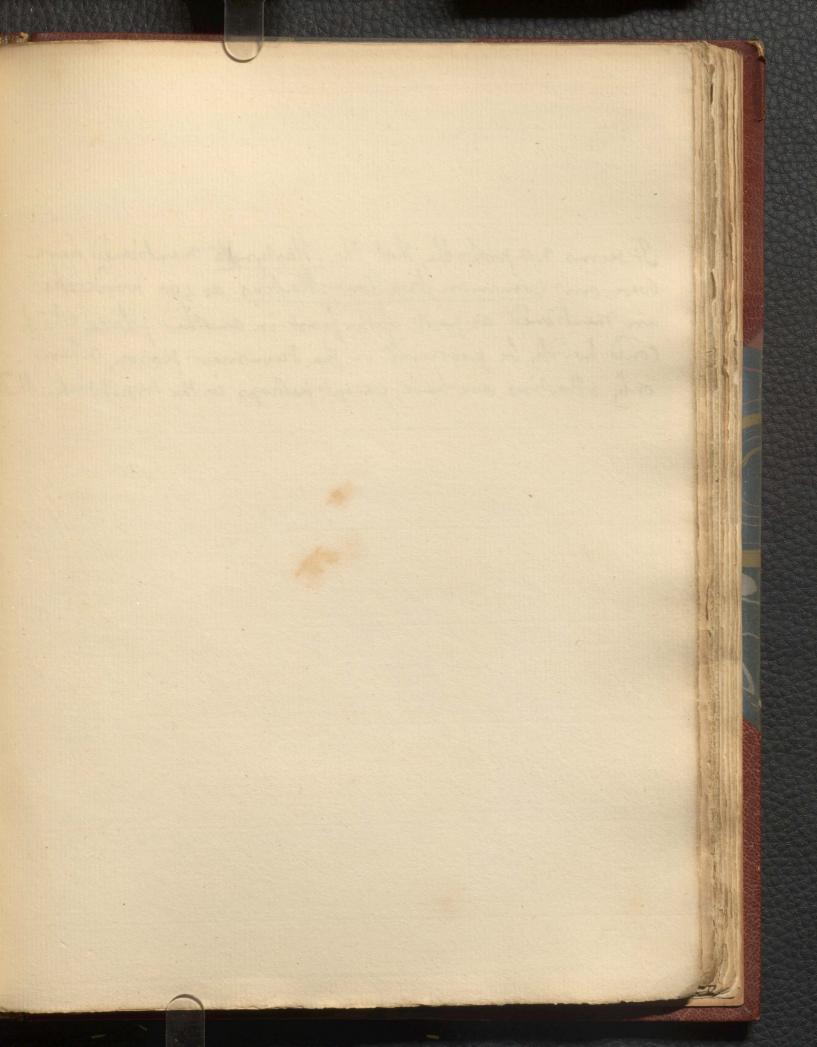
The Emberiza Cia is said by Mr. Hudson to be in England M.J.

rather think the French Frignet is our Mountain Spanon. M.J.

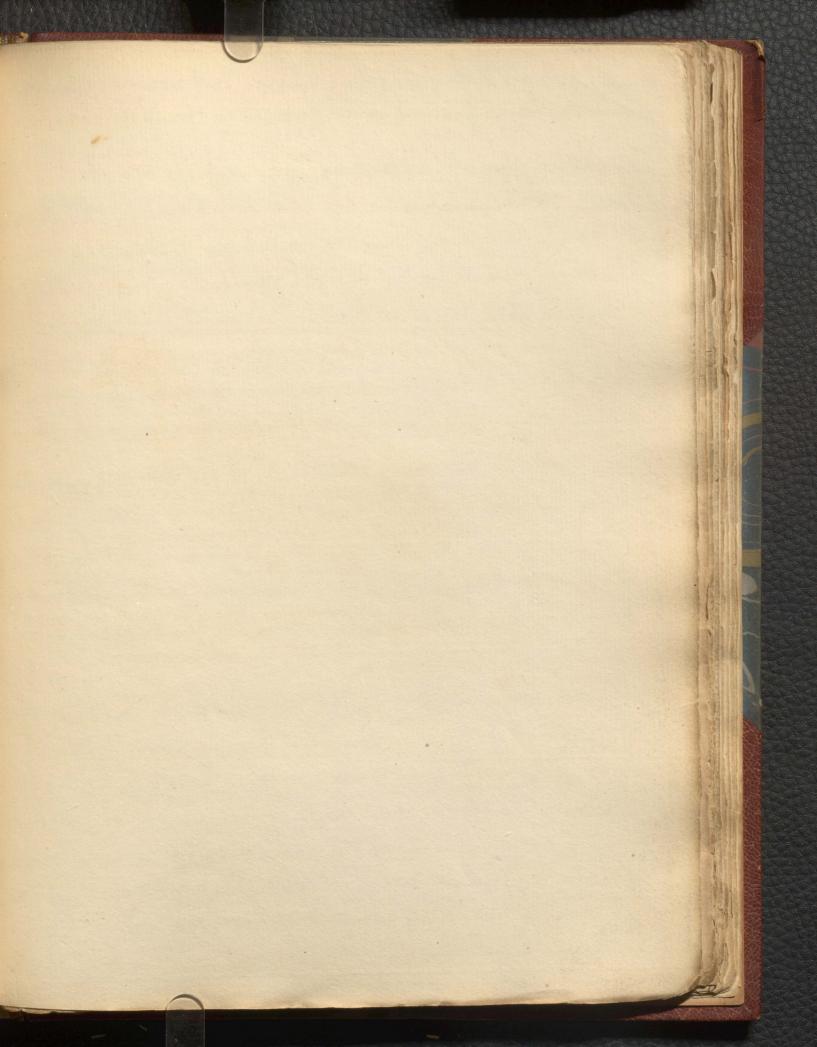
probably several of these Motacillo might be found in Ingland after a proper search, two or three species unknown before here, have been discovered within these few years. M.T. Mons. Buffon says the Hirundo Melba is sometimes seen in France, one raving been shot near his Chateau in Burgundy; a scientific Ornithologist once too me, he was pretty certain he had seen one in England, which from Reir long wing L wast power of flight seems not so very improbable, at least hot impossible of I.J. The Crane, formely frequent in our English fens, have most unacount tably deserted this country within left than a century, scarce one now in Jeveral years to be seen M. J. . -

Leveral new Trings have been lately found out in England M.J.





It seems not probable, that the Martynettes mentioned here were our common Iwallow-Martins, as 400 woodcocks are mentioned as part of the feast in another place, which could hardly be procured in the trummer season when only Martins are here, except perhaps in the torpid state. M. J.



found still pretty frequent in Norway, but now rare in Denma & Inveden; not unfrequent in N. Britain in the last century. By a letter from M. Chisholme, dated Erchless near Invenes, April 4, 1785, Le informs me the bird mentioned by Mr. Pennan as shot in his woods, was the last-killed there & that none had been teen there for several years, Improved totally ex. = tinct in that part at least & probably hearyto, if not en = tirely, this all N. Britain; he also says the moor game both black & red, the Ptarmigans & rocbucks were much decreased by severe winters Lother accidents. M.J. Matham also suys the last of the Wood-chrouse how person Jeen in Teottand, was placed on a Scotch-pine in Chisholines great forest in Strathglas. Lath: Symp: vol:2 pt2, p:730 in a note. - N: B: one Robertson a Scotchman Ald me he had killed a hen sitting on her eggs in Scotland not many years since. M. J. they are found in Lowain, this not plentifully on the Vorges hountains, but are sold very dear there, as are they havel Lens or Gelinottes, a species of Grouse to Where found in Britain, this are in most parts of Europea in great plenty in the northern kingdoms of Scandinavia, a wood-grouse I had from Narway, measured when stretched out 3 feet 7 inche the Wood-grouse hear Montpellier & not unfrequent as I have been afrared, in the mountains of la haute Provence. M.J.

These birds are common to Scandinavia, Germany, France, and feveral parts of the Alps. In our country I have feen one specimen at Inverness, a male, killed in the woods of Mr. Chisolme, North of that place.

The length of the male is two feet eight inches; the breadth DESCRIP. three feet ten: its weight fometimes fourteen pounds. The female is much less, the length being only twenty-fix inches; the breadth forty. The fexes differ also greatly in colors. The bill of the male is of a pale yellow: the noftrils are covered with dusky feathers: the head, neck and back are elegantly marked, slender lines of grey and black running transversely. The feathers on the hind part of the head are long, and beneath the throat is a large tuft of long feathers. The upper part of the breast is of a rich gloffy green; the rest of the breast and the belly black, mixed with some white feathers: the fides are marked like the neck: the coverts of the wings croffed with undulated lines of black and reddish brown: the exterior webs of the greater quil feathers are black: at the fetting on of the wings in both fexes is a white fpot; the inner coverts are of the same color: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, the middle of which is the longest; are black, marked on each fide with a few white fpots: the vent feathers black mixed with white. The legs very strong, covered with brown feathers: the edges of the toes pectinated.

The female differs greatly from the male: the bill is dusky: the throat red: the head, neck and back are marked with transverse bars of red and black: the breaft has some white spots on it, and the lower part is of a plain orange color: the belly barred with pale orange and black; the tips of the feathers white. The feathers of the back and fcapulars black, the edges mottled with black and

Gg

BLACK COCK. CLASS II.

and pale reddish brown; the scapulars tipt with white. The inner webs of the quil feathers dusky: the exterior mottled with dusky and pale brown. The tail is of a deep rust color barred with black, tipt with white, and confifts of fixteen feathers.

Gefner, as Mr. Willughby * has long fince observed, deceived by the very different plumage of the male and female of this kind, has formed of them two species.

93. BLACK. Urogallus minor (the Male). Gesner Orre. Faun. Suec. Sp. 102.

lus five Tetrao minor Gallus Scoticus sylvestris. Aldr. av. II. 32. 160.

Raii syn. av. 53. Heath-cock, black Game, or Grous. Wil. orn. 173. Tetrao tetrix. Lin. Syst. 274.

av. 493. Grygallus minor (the Le Coq-de-bruyeres a queue fourchue. Female). 496.

Fafan negro, Fafiano alpestre, Urogal
210.

Cimbris mas Urhane, famina Urhoene. Norvegis Orrfugl. Brunnich, 196. Berkhan, Schildhan. Kram. 356. Birckhahn. Frisch, I. 109.

Br. Zool. 85. tab. M. 1. 2. Pl. Enl. 172, 173.

Gallo sforcello Italis. Scopoli, No. 169. Latham's Jyn: vol:2, p. 2, p:733.

MANNERS.

HESE birds, like the former, are fond of wooded and mountanous fituations; they feed on bilberries, and other mountain fruits; and in the winter on the tops of the heath. They are often found in woods; this and the preceding species perching like the pheasant: in the summer they frequently descend from the hills to feed on corn: they never pair; but in the spring the male gets upon some eminence, crows and claps his

* Wil. orn. 173. Gesner av. 490. 495.

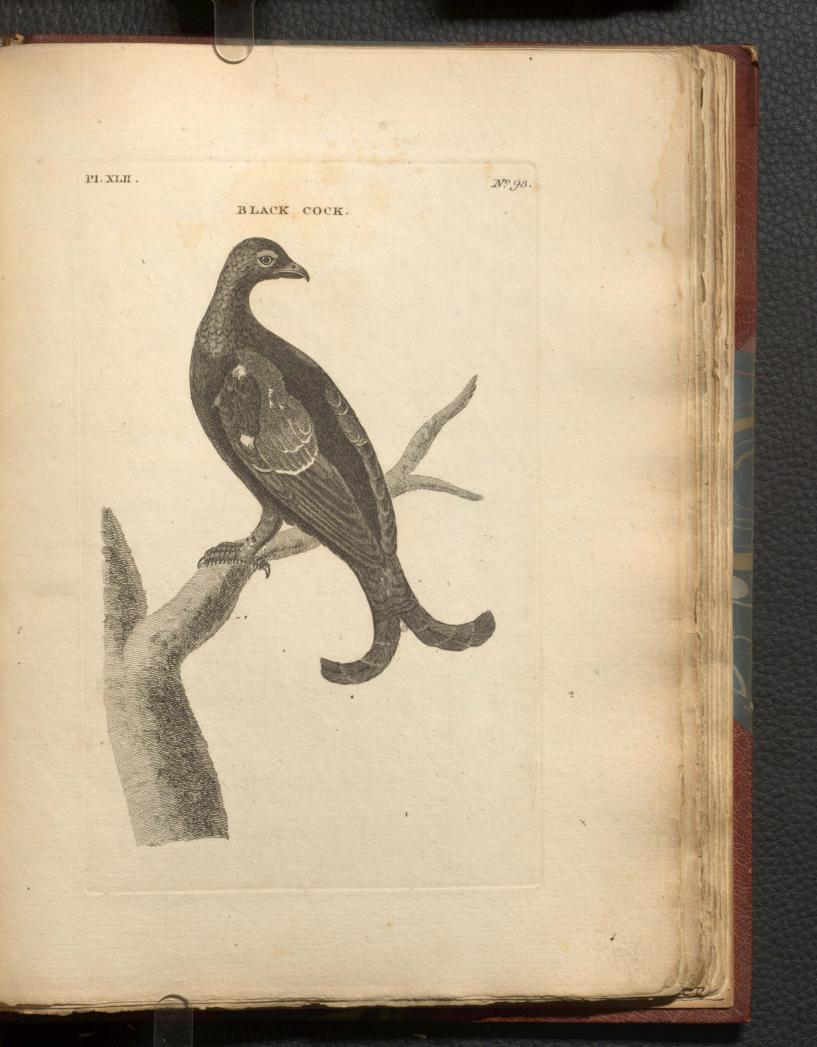
wings;

The Ome as represented over leaf, is undoubtedly over Black game, the perhaps with some small variation in the very northern countries, the principal seem to be the multiplicity of curls in the tail, probably the consequence of age in countries where they escape longer the Fearch of the Shortsman, it has been observed in Britain, that the tail becomes more curted by age. M.J .. -

The tail in the plate annexed is more curted than in any specimen I have ever seen, perhaps it grows more to by age. M:3.

The Hen of the Black-Cock differing so much from it I contrary to what happens among most foods, being hamy former haturalists been judged a distinct the scient under the hame of Grygallus &c. on the same account the Hen of the Cook of the wood Lots been chas - ractuised as a distinct species, under the hame of Inggalles major. M:J: . -This species inhabits herope as high north as Lapland delso Rupia & Libinia as for as Birch trees grow. Penn totact Look tol

the balson poplar, which gives it flesh a fine flavor. Jee ibid: -





Mr Pennant relates from Mr. aedman, Lin his suppl! to his streke Goology, p.62, that in Ineden, the black lock, will fill its craw with the cathins of birch, before it retires under the mon of by this mean onstains life for several days without any other food. — it is said that the took in two:

-den has been known to tread the common domestic her & Hat a barren numions breed has been the result. der Permant ibid. -Have heard the Empress of Russie is extremely fond of the diversion of Shooting black-game, which are found in great abundance near St. Petersburgh & in most parts of Russia, the is said to be an excellent marks worman. M.T. M. White says there were formerly black game in Wol; = mers forest Hants, he remmembered some when a boy, the last pack remmembered was killed about the year 17/2, an accidental hen was spring many years after there. Lat: hist: of delborne p: 18.

the eggs are yellowish white speckled with ferrigineous, It still the rame, the largest at the small end. Lath? Symp ! sol p. t. 2, p. 734.

the flesh highly flavoured & dark coloured except a past of the breast called the white muscle, of the colour of the flesh of the whitest chicken: have been kept for a considerable time in tranageries, but never heard they had produce in a confined state. - are in such plenty in Poland, particularly in the Palatinates of Kion & Braslaw, that according to the ac: & count of the Jesuit Bracrynski, a Polish Wille: Eman took at one draught of his het, one hundred & thirty brace! Tweely his het hunst have been of an enormous sire! Reacrynski and Pol: 422. - they were formerly in very great plenty in Scotland & in the North of England, but of late. years by the great with improvement in Shooting In also by the burning of Ling & Fern, have been hunch destroyed, some have been found in the South. Turn over

wings *; on which fignal all the females within hearing refort to him: the hen lays feldom more than fix or feven eggs. The young males quit their mother in the beginning of winter; and keep in flocks of feven or eight till spring; during that time they inhabit the woods: they are very quarrelfome, and will fight together like game cocks; and at that time are so inattentive to their own fafety, that it has often happened that two or three have been killed at one shot.

An old black cock weighs near four pounds: its length is one Descrip. foot ten inches; its breadth two feet nine: the bill dusky: the plumage of the whole body black, gloffed over the neck and rump with a shining blue. The coverts of the wings are of a dusky brown: the four first quil feathers are black, the next white at the bottom; the lower half of the secondary feathers white, and the tips are of the same color: the inner coverts of the wings white: the thighs and legs are covered with dark brown feathers; on the former are some white spots: the toes resemble those of the former species. The tail consists of fixteen black feathers, and is much forked; the exterior feathers bend greatly outwards, and their ends feem as if cut off. The feathers under the tail and inner coverts of the wings are of a pure white.

The female weighs only two pounds: its length is one foot fix inches; its breadth two feet fix. The head and neck are marked with alternate bars of dull red and black: the breast with dusky, black and white; but the last predominates. The back, coverts

* The ruffed heathcock of America, a bird of this genus, does the fame. Edw. Gl. p. 80. The cock of the wood agrees too in this exultation during the amorous feason; at which time the peasants in the Alps, directed by the found, have an opportunity of killing them. of Gg2

of the wings and tail are of the same colors as the neck, but the red is deeper: the inner webs of the quil feathers are mottled with black and white: the inner coverts of the wings are white; and in both sexes form a white spot on the shoulder. The tail is slightly forked; it consists of eighteen feathers variegated with red and black. The feathers under the tail are white, marked with a few bars of black and orange. This bird hatches its young late in the summer. It lays from six to eight eggs, of a dull yellowish white color, marked with numbers of very small ferruginous specks; and towards the smaller end with some blotches of the same hue.

Mixed Breed.

Besides the common species of black cock, M. Brisson mentions a variety found in Scotland, under the name of le coq de bruyere piqueté, or spotted black cock. It differs from the common sort in being fpotted on the neck, breaft, wings and thighs with red. This I suppose to have been a spurious breed between this and the former species, as the Tetrao Hybridus of Linnæus is. I could not learn that this mixed race was found at present in North Britain, perhaps because the cock of the wood is now become so very rare. It is also found in Sweden, and described by Linnæus in his Faun. Suec. sp. 201. by the title of Tetrao cauda bifurca subtus albo punctata, in Swedish, Racklehane or Roslare: the legs of this and the preceding kind are feathered only to the feet: they both inhabit woods in the winter; therefore nature hath not given them the same kind protection against the cold, as she has the grous and ptarmigan, who must undergo all the rigor of the season beneath the snow, or on the bare ground.

particularly on the Newforest in Hampshire & Dout-There in Devonshire, in both which places they It'll Indist, the ina Imall quantity, some have been seen, the very rarely, on Bagshot heath. M.J. In some particular places in North B. Lo, where they are care-fully garded, are still in pretty good abundance, as at Nether-- hitton the seat of Walter Trevelyan, &c M.J. . -Believe this sprinous breed is the Jame, as What has been called in Scotland & elsenhere the Birch-Cock, the this name has been given to the Black-Cock by Frisch workers M.J. have heard some elderly people Jay this species or one similar, was, as they had been informed, known in Scotland, when they were youing M: J: ___ pretty common in Ineden; Commonly thought a purious species, as All Pennant Supposes, between a Cock black brouse & female of the wood or great grouse, but as it is so common, should rather gould it is a ben restles bird moving from tree to tree, is therefore hated by the Sportsman, as giving other birds the alarm, it is well figured in Sparman's Museum Corbsonianum tab: 1t; see Pennants Suppl: to streke Lordogy p:277. W. Latham Jays neither this nor the Planning an dre ever found in Ireland, the the Red Growse is plentiful in the mountains Loops of Hat kingdom. Lat! Invilt to Synop: 10213. -

Red govers has also been given to the Black-game. one shot near Richmond in Oct: 1777, weighed twenty five ownces.

have since heard of some shot of 30 ownces height

Lupwards. M.J..one was shot on Scargit-moor in August 1789, which weighed rather more than 27 ources. M: T. the feet much more thickly covered with down in Winter, than summer; the claws very concave. 26 aug! my 13: F. Thelson sont me & brace of which shotal stargets one Cock weight 24 03: - Ely

bern. 706. Red Game, Gorcock, or Moor-cock,

Wil. orn. 177. Lagopus altera Plinii. Raii syn. av.

Gallina campestris. Girald. topogr. Hi- Moor-cock, or Moor-fowl. Sib. Scot. 16. 94. R E D. La Gelinote Hupée. Brisson av. I. 209. Hift. d'Oys. 11. 252.

La Gelinote d'Ecosse, Bonasa Scotica. Idem 199. tab. 22. f. 1. Hift. d'Oys.

Br. Zool. 85. plate M. 3. Lathams Lyn: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 746.

THE male weighs about nineteen ounces. The length is fif- DESCRIP. teen inches and a half: the breadth twenty-fix. The bill is black: the nostrils covered with red and black feathers: the irides hazel colored. At the base of the lower mandible, on each side, is a white spot: the throat is red. The plumage on the head and neck is of a light tawny red; each feather is marked with feveral transverse bars of black.

The back and scapular feathers are of a deeper red, and on the middle of each feather is a large black fpot: the breaft and belly are of a dull purplish brown, croffed with numerous narrow dusky lines: the quil feathers are dusky: the tail consists of fixteen feathers of an equal length, all of them (except the four middlemost) are black, and the middle feathers are barred with red: the thighs are of a pale red, barred obscurely with black, the legs and feet cloathed to the very claws with thick foft white feathers*; the claws are whitish, very broad and strong. The feet are more covered with Down in lointer than in Summor.

* The feet in the figure given by M. Briffon are engraven naked, or bare of feathers. The specimen probably came to that gentleman in that condition; his description in other respects is very accurate.

The

The female weighs only fifteen ounces. The colors in general are duller than those of the male: the breast and belly are spotted with white: and the tips of some of the coverts of the wings are of the same color. The red naked part that lies above the eyes is less prominent than in the male, and the edges not so deeply fringed.

We believe this species to be peculiar to the British islands; not having met with any account of it, except in the writings of our countrymen Mr. Ray and Willughby, and in M. Brisson under the name of Bonasa Scotica; the same writer describes it again by the title of Attagen, but his references are either to authors who have copied our naturalists, or to such who mean quite another kind. Mr. Ray seems to think his bird, the other Lagopus of Pliny*, or the Francolino of the modern Italians: but the account left us by Pliny seems too brief and uncertain to determine at this time what species he intended; and that the Francolino is not the same with our grous, is evident from the figure of it exhibited by our accurate friend Mr. Edwards +& also that in King.

These birds pair in the spring, and lay from six to ten eggs: the young brood or packs follow the hen the whole summer; in the winter they join in slocks of forty or sifty, and become remarkably shy and wild: they always keep on the tops of the hills, are scarce ever found on the sides, and never descend into the vallies; their food is the mountain berries, and the tops of heath.

^{*} Est et alia nomine eodem, a coturnicibus magnitudine tantum differens, croceo tinctu cibis gratissima. lib. x. c. 48.

[†] Plate 246.

Stuffordshire, Derbyshire, Johnhire & the border-counties are principally the habitation of this many in Icotland, now much diminished: dre. found in Ireland. M.J .. -In the year 1784 on Bowes-moor hear Richm in Yorkshire was said to be a young pack of 14 birds, unusually humerous. M.J. M.B. not improbably two packs united. M.J. - I have been this species as well as the preceeding has been much destroyed lately in England I Scotland their humber much diminished; they have been kept tame, particularly at Bulstrode, the Jeat of the Butches Dowager of Portland, barts reserve and this from her praces own mouth. M. T. breed in that state, and this from her praces own mouth. M. T. - thir green in winter, especially in hard weather they frequent the born doors with the common poultry Love early destroyed. - Scarce ever found forther don't than Staffordshire; have heard it reported the on doubtful authority that some have been seen in the memory of Man in the New-forest Hampshire. M.J.

The Rapid decrease of these two fine species of Moorgan in in the black & ked is much to be lamented, it may be attributed to various causes, principally to the great increase of skill in shooting of late years, much lep than a century, the art of shooting flying was little known; the great dipolitenes of marriers deficince of laws among the common people is certainly another cause & lastly the burning of the ling on the moors in breeding time, a modern practice has destroyed many; hay several afrest the very laws made for their preservation have & proved inimical to them, Low true I can't affirm, particularly the restraining the time of thooting which now begins for the Red the 12th of Ang: & for the Black the 20th they pretend when the young birds of the early broods were killed When Smaller, The To ones prequently laid again Lhad a Jecond brood, Which seldom Came into the Sportsman's way, but at present this sever brood can hever take place in consequence of the first being that or dispersed, as the season is then much two far advanced. M. J.



P1. XLIII. F.GROUS. Nº.94 PTARMIGAN. Nº95



An rather disposed to differt from M. Pennant in thinking The Promigan & White Partridge Offer epentially; differ exerce of cold & climate, may easily, as we may judge by experience in other things, operate the diversity in Fire & color. - Jone able omithologists deem strongly to Inspect, that the Ptormigan & the ked grouse differ only as varieties, time & accurate observations can alone determine the voracity or evor of their opinions. La perdris blanche. Belon av. 259. Tetrao Lagopus. Lin. syft. 274. Snoripa. Faun. Suec. sp. 203. Snoripa. Faun. Suec. sp. 203.

La Gelinote blanche. Brisson av. I. Schneehun. Kram. 356.

216.

Schneehun. Kram. 356.

Br. Zool. 86 plates M. 4. 5. Raii syn. av. 55.

White Game, erroneously called the 95. PTARMI-Lagopus. Gesner av. 576.

Perdrix alba seu Lagopus, Perdice alpestre. Aldr. av. II. 66.
Lagopus. Plinii lib. x. c. 48.

Tetrao Lagopus. Lin. sys. 274.

White Galle, Cronestaly Caned the white. Partridge. Wil. orn. 176.

The Ptarmigan. Sib. Scot. 16.

Pl. Enl. 129. Hist. d'Oys. II. 264.

Norv. Rype. Mas Islandis, Riupkarre,

Fæm. Riupa Brunnich 199. Scopoli, No. 118, Lathamis Syn: vol.2, p. 2, p. 741.

HIS bird is well described by Mr. Willughby, under the name of the white game. M. Briffon* joins it with the white partridge of Mr. Edwards, plate 72. I have received both species at the same time from Norway, and am convinced that they are not the fame.

These two birds differ greatly; the former being above twice the fize of the Ptarmigan; and the color of its fummer plumage quite different; that of Mr. Edwards' bird being marked with large spots of white, and dull orange; that of the Ptarmigan is of a pale brown or ash-color, elegantly crossed or motled with small dusky spots, and minute bars: the head and neck with broad bars of black, rust-color, and white: the wings are white, but the shafts of the greater quil-feathers black: the belly white. In the male, the grey color predominates, except on the head and neck where there is a great mixture of red, with bars of white: but the whole plumage in this fex is extremely elegant. The females and young

DESCRIP. birds have a great deal of rust-color in them: both agree in their winter drefs, being intirely white, except as follows: in the male a black line occurs between the bill and the eyes; the shaft of the feven first quil feathers are black: the tail of the Ptarmigan confists of fixteen feathers; the two middle of which are ash-colored, motled with black, and tipt with white; the two next black flightly marked with white at their ends, the rest wholly black; the feathers incumbent on the tail white, and almost entirely cover it.

> The length of these birds is near fifteen inches; the extent twenty three: the weight nineteen ounces.

Ptarmigans are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland. They live amidst the rocks perching on the grey stones, the general color of the strata in those exalted situations: they are very filly birds, so tame as to bear driving like poultry; and if provoked to. rife take very short flights, taking a small circuit like pigeons: they taste so like a grous as to be scarcely distinguished; like the grous they keep in small packs; but never like those birds take shelter in the heath; but beneath loofe stones.

These birds are called by Pliny, Lagopi, their feet being cloathed with feathers to the claws, as the hare's are with fur: the nails are long, broad and hollow: the first circumstance guards them from the rigor of the winter; the latter enables them to form a lodge under the snow, where they lie in heaps to protect them from the cold: the feet of the grous are cloathed in the fame manner, but those of the two first species here described, which perch upon trees,

M' Pennant in his otretic Loology vol: 2 p: 31t, Jays, that M. Ray weighed one in the grison's country, which was 14 ources only: perhaps the weight, might be different. They are very rarely seen about leswick at present, Jome have been seen in the memory of man upon the high mountain of Skiddan- are found in greenland, Iceland, Lapland, all Jeandinavia & Rusia, but not known for cortain to be inhabitants of Sibinia or Lams: eggs, the size of those of a pigeon on the earth in a story Thration about the middle of June, they are 3potted with 1-ed-brown. Lath. Symop: vol: 2, p. 2, p. 742. The closely compared with the yar white game of Hudson's bay & the North of America, they seem not to me to differ specifically at least, the M. Pennant appears to think otherwise. M. J. . . The Ironina of the North, is undoubtedly our Prannigand the Hierpe probably the same in their number drep, see over leaf.

In Lloyd's paper was in account that from Reading, dated March 27,17ge that the week before, a covery of young partidges of 3 brace 1 has Throng on the form of M. Chancellor at Winterbourn near New = bury in Becks, they were Infriently fledged to take wing the Distance of a gun-Institat the Jame time a Partridge's hest hits eggs town destroyed upon a form at about a mile & half distance, both very unusual at so early a Jeason. Partidges are said to be more plentiful & of a size of flavor Superior in Norfolk, than in any other country of ingland, two = bably it is owing to be the dry Jandy soil generally prevais = ling there, krench patridges one likewise in general. Inplosed of a higher taste, probably owing to the same cause, as Pors stridges in general dislike much a moist or wett ground, the ill Inccep in the propagation of the red-legged partridge here Where many have been turned out, seems to proceed from the rame, they are in tolerable plenty in the Islands of Jungasey L'ersey; many redlegged Partidges were himed out by Charles the second near Windsor, some of which or their descendants were occasionally seen in that neighbourhood for some years are naked, the legs only being feathered, not being in want of fuch

In Scotland they inhabit from the hill of Benlomond to the naked mountain of Scaroben in Cathness, the isle of Arran, many of the Hebrides, and the Orknies.

** With naked legs.

La Perdris grise ou Gouache. Belon Perdix (Waldhun) Gesner av. 669. Perdix minor five cinerea. Aldr. av. II. 66. Wil. orn 166. Raii Syn. av. 57. Tetrao Perdrix. Lin. Syft. 276.

96. PART-Rapphona. Faun. Suec. Sp. 205. La Perdrix grise. Brisson av. I. 219. RIDGE. Pl. enl. 27. Hist d'Oys. II. 401. Starna Zinan 30. Agerhoene. Br. 201. Rebhun. Kram. 357. Rebhuhn. Frisch, 1. 114. Br. Zool. 86. plate M. Serebitza Scopoli. No. 175% Latham's Jyn: vol:2/1.2, p.762.

HE male partridge weighs near fifteen ounces; the female DESCRIP. near two ounces less: the length to the end of the tail thirteen inches; the breadth twenty. The bill is whitish: the crown of the head is brown spotted with reddish white: behind each eye is a naked red fkin. The chin, cheeks and forehead of a deep orange color, but in the females much paler than in the other fex. The neck and breast are prettily marked with narrow undulated lines of ash-color and black; and in the hind part of the neck is a strong mixture of rust color: on the breast of the male is a broad mark in form of a horse-shoe, of a deep orange hue; in the female it is less distinct.

Each

Hh

Each feather on the back is finely marked with feveral femicircular lines of reddish brown and black: the scapulars with a narrow white line along their shafts, and with black and cinereous undulated lines on the webs; whose sides are marked with a large spot of rust color. The greater quil-feathers are dusky, spotted on each web with pale red: it has eighteen feathers in the tail; the six outmost on each side are of a bright rust color tipt with white; the others marked transversely with irregular lines of pale reddish brown and black: the legs are of a whitish cast.

The nature of this bird is fo well known, that it will be unnecefSalacious. fary to detain the readers with any account of it: all writers agree,
that its passion for venery exceeds that of any bird of the genus;
should the reader's curiosity be excited to see a more particular account, we beg leave to refer them to those authors who have recorded this part of its natural history*.

The British name of this bird is Kor-iâr, a word now obsolete; that now in use is Pertrisen, borrowed from the Normans. Sâr is the generic name for the tribe.

97. QUAIL. La Caille. Belon av. 263.
Gesner av. 334.
Coturnix Latinorum. Aldr. av. II. 69.
Wil. orn. 169.
Raii syn. av. 58.
La Caille. Brisson av. I. 247.
Hist. d'Oys. II. 449.

Quaglia. Zinan. 36.
Tetrao coturnix. Lin. Syft. 278.
Wachtel. Faun. Suec. Sp. 206.
Vagtel. Brunnich, 202.
Wachtel. Kram. 357. Frisch, I. 117.
Br. Zool. 87. plate M. 6.
Perpelitza Scopoli, No. 176.

DESCRIP.

HE length of the quail is seven inches and a half; the breadth fourteen: the bill is of a dusky color: the feathers of the

* Pliny lib. 10. c. 23. Wil. orn. 168. Edw. preface to Gleanings, part 2.

head

Her, as I have been informed by that gallant old veteran, gen. Iglethorpe; most that have been turned out, die som after, one was shot in a wild state in 1779 at Newhaven in Kent, Where others have been seen, are much more common in the Fouthern provinces of Ferance than the grey, Which I am told in Jome, is very Fearce M: T: - N. B: the Perigord-pries so much esteemed in Ferance, are composed of the red-legged species. -Partridges are not unoften found white, one milk-- white was shot near Brighthelmstone in Jupex in Och. 1782 & presented by Br Pepys to the British museum, a White one of beautiful plumage was killed Sept: 1788, by a farmer in the parish of Ash in Jurrey, the rest of the Covey were of the common color in Jept: 1783, the Hon: Millasham son of Lord Romney rook alive a brace of milk-white partridges at east Botchworth, the covery Consisted of twelve, the rest of the common plumage: Some years & white partridges, with 7 of the usual plumage were taken at one draw of the nett on the grounds of M! Blundel of Thee near diverpool; in Tept: 1787, H. Duncomb Esq' took & white partridges in a covey, the rest common, A young partridge was that on Scargill-moor by my Gamekeeper in Sept: 1788, which had the 6 first quill feathers in the left wing perfectly white, as also all the coverts except the first, as also in the right wing were the 3, 4, 5 & 6. quils with their immediate coverts; it was smaller & seemingly weaker than the rest of the covery, easily to be accounted for, as the variation of whiteness at least thin wild birds & guadrupeds wonally proceeds from some disorder or imbecillity, the like is in general the primary course of variation of soliage in trees I vegetable, which on being planted in nichine: another white partiridge was killed by a Cap! Walton near Close-house in the Bish! of Durham Nov: 4, 1780. M: 7. The Partridge is found in Inveden, but not yet in Norway, Din the west Ltemperate parts of Rupia Lowina & ever beyond lake Baikal. Pennt Arct: Lod: vol: 2, p: 319. The Partridge is said every where to follow the plough a cultivation of in many places where they were totally unknown before, isnimediately appear on the forests & wild mounds & cheing broke up & tillage introduced. M: 7: once heard of a mixture between a partridge & aguinea font. M.T. Parly In May 1782, a covery of young partidges was found in a manor of J. John Wrottesley's in Traffordshire, then appearing to be about a month old, a very singular circumstance of an early production especially as the Iping was not then at all remarkably forward. _

Partridges lay their eggs on the ground making very little rest, only scraping bogether a few dry leaves or fibres in a hollow, has mostly from it to 18 eggs of a greenish prey colour. Lath? Jyrop! vol:2, p. 2, p: 763. _ have been known to have on twenty birds in a covery & Buffor Days in his Omnithology vol: 2, p: 406, Jometimes 27, M.J. In the Autumn of 1788, many partridges were said to have paped the channel from France Lalighted on the coasts of Hampshire & Supex, reemingly a longe flight for so heavy & so short-hinged a bird, but as it is certain quails migrate, a lind in every respect less provided for long flight, we need not bonder at it. M. J. - a partridge was shot by my gamekeeper, Oct. 16? Rear Wycliffe, which this teetningly in helpect health in other respects, had 3 lumps like wens on the breast & belly from the size of a hashe-hut to that of a Wallnut. M. T. - N. B: that year was remarkable for reareity of partnidges, oning, as Impi--posed, to the great emantity of rain in spring & Jummer, yet more about Wycliffe, har in most places. M. J. A partridge's nest with 13 eggs & the old bird telting on them, was found Jan, 11, 1790, at Pent-close, in the parish of Chieveley had been for Jome times unusually hild. Feb: 19, another with beggs,

brought over from France & Flanders, they feed them principally with Hemp-Jeed, which makes their flesh rank & disagreeable; when taken in their wild state, are a celicious birds, they are almost all cocks the pouterers in London have for Jule, as they are mostly cought by the imitation of the cry of the female; have since heard many were brought to London by fowlers, taken about Peterborough, but as said above, almost all males, il. Fi. -

They brito like the patridge, I in some parts of England ore called Butt-by Butts from a supposed resemblance of their cry. It ever seems a paradox to me, that a bridof so short a wing I so heavy a flight, should ever be able to pap the seas, unless indeed assisted by very strong & savourable winds, yet by so many I such strong testismonies, the fact seems indisputable. M: To

head are black, edged with rufty brown: the crown of the head divided by a whitish yellow line, beginning at the bill and running along the hind part of the neck to the back: above each eye is another line of the same color: the chin and throat of a dirty white: the cheeks spotted with brown and white: the breast is of a pale yellowish red spotted with black: the scapular feathers and those on the back are marked in their middles with a long pale yellow line, and on their sides with ferruginous and black bars: the coverts of the wings are reddish brown, elegantly barred with paler lines bounded on each fide with black. The exterior fide of the first quil feathers is white, of the others dufky spotted with red: the tail consists of twelve short feathers barred with black and very pale brownish red: the legs are of a pale hue.

Quails are found in most parts of Great-Britain; but not in any quantity: they are birds of passage: some entirely quitting our island, others shifting their quarters. A gentleman, to whom this work lies under great obligations for his frequent affistance, has affured us, that these birds migrate out of the neighbouring inland countries, into the hundreds of Essex, in October, and continue there all the winter: if frost or snow drive them out of the stubble fields and marshes, they retreat to the sea-side; shelter themselves among the weeds, and live upon what they can pick up from the alga, &c. between high and low water mark. Our friend remarks, that the time of their appearance in Essex, coincides with that of their leaving the inland counties; the same observation has been made in Hampshire.

These birds are much less prolific than the partridge, seldom laying more than fix or feven whitish eggs, marked with ragged rust colored spots: yet Mr. Holland of Conway, once found a nest with twelve Hh2

twelve eggs, eleven of which were hatched: they are very eafily taken, and may be enticed any where by a call.

They are birds of great spirit; insomuch that quail fighting among the Athenians was as great an entertainment as cock fighting is in this country: it is at this time a fashionable diversion in China, and large sums are betted there on the event*. The bodies of these birds are extremely hot; the Chinese on that account hold them in their hands in cold weather in order to warm themselves. Chaude comme une Caille, is a common proverb.

The antients never eat this bird, supposing them to have been unwholesome, as they were said to feed on Hellebore.

To the birds of this genus we should add the whole tribe of domestic land fowl, such as *Peacocks*, *Pheafants*, &c. but these cannot clame even an *European* origin.

PEACOCKS.

India gave us Peacocks; and we are affured ‡ they are still found in the wild state, in vast slocks, in the islands of Ceylon and Java. So beautiful a bird could not long be permitted to be a stranger in the more distant parts; for so early as the days of Solomon ||, we find among the articles imported in his Tarshish navies, Apes and Peacocks. A monarch so conversant in all branches of natural history, who spoke of trees, from the cedar of Libanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: who spoke also of beasts and of fowl, would certainly not neglect furnishing his officers with instructions for collecting every curiosity in the countries they voyaged to, which gave him a knowlege that distinguished him from all

* Bell's Travels. I. 371. † Ofbeck's Voyage. I. 269.

‡ Knox's hift. of Ceylon. 28.

|| Kings, I. 10.

The quantities of quails taken in the Isle of lapin in the bay of Naples are astonishing, in a bad Jeason 12,000 have been cought, in good years the number exceeds 60,000. in one remarkable year 160,000 were hetted; in 1777 in May 35,000 were taken in a single day. Lee Irinburne's rovels in the two Sicilies, vol: 2, p: 5. They Iwarm to greatly at the time of migration whon to Dniepor & south of Russia, that they are caught by housands & sent to Moscon & Petersburgh in casks: not common in all parts of Tartany, but only in the Fouth of Sobina, being stopped by the lofty Inowy mountains, they winters beneath the mon Gare found torpid in the ant-hills, beyond take Baikal these exactly resemble those of hiroho, but are quite mule; the Chinese use them for fighting like cocks & have there in plenty. Penn chrickoft: vol: 2, p: 320. -In England Pear fowls don't arrive to full perfection of Murrage till the Jecond year or 3 summers the female lays from 5 to 6 greyish eggs of the size of those of a Turkey, Lath? Synop: vol:2, p. 2, p: 670. div common poultry havebeen often known to live to a ven advanced age; a hen at Highbernies in Cumbeland was living in 1777, then 30 years old, full in feather & very fort, to lay very particularly formed eggs, in March 1781, at My--cliffe near Richmond in Yorkshire, an egg was laid of the Usual sire & appearance, which being boiled hard & cutte Open, had nothing but the white without the least appearance of a yolk; such another was laid by a Bantam-hen at Orington in that reighbourhood in May 1780: in July 1757 a heris egg was laid at Chestefield, nearly as large as that of a goose & almost round, when broke, another egg appeared with the princes of his time. Ælian* relates, that they were brought into Greece from some barbarous country; and that they were held in such high esteem, that a male and semale were valued at Athens at 1000 drachmæ, or 321. 5s. 10d. Their next step might be to Samos; where they were preserved about the temple of Juno, being the birds sacred to the goddess†: and Gellius in his noctes Atticæ, c. 16. commends the excellency of the Samian peacocks. It is therefore probable that they were brought here originally for the purposes of superstition, and afterwards cultivated for the uses of luxury. We are also told, when Alexander was in India‡, he found vast numbers of wild ones on the banks of the Hyarotis, and was so struck with their beauty, as to appoint a severe punishment on any person that killed them.

Peacocks' crests, in antient times, were among the ornaments of the Kings of England. Ernald de Aclent fined to King John in a hundred and forty palfries, with sackbuts, lorains, gilt spurs and peacocks' crests, such as would be for his credit. Maddox Antiq. Exch. 1. 273.

Our common poultry came originally from Persia and India. Aristophanes || calls the cock resource, opris, the Persian bird; and tells us, it enjoyed that kingdom before Darius and Megabyzus: at this time we know that these birds are found in a state of nature in the isles of Tinian S, and others of the Indian ocean; and that in their wild condition their plumage is black and yellow, and their combs and wattles purple and yellow **. They were early introdu-

* Ælian de nat. an. lib. v. 21.

† Athenæus. lib. xiv. p. 655.

1 2. Curtius. lib. ix.

|| Aves, lin. 483.

§ Dampier's voy. I. 392. Lord Anfon's voy. 309.

** For this information we are indebted to governor Loten.

OULTRY

ced into the western parts of the world; and have been very long naturalized in this country; long before the arrival of the Romans in this island, Cæsar informing us, they were one of the forbidden foods of the old Britains. These were in all probability imported here by the Phanicians, who traded to Britain, about five hundred years before Christ. For all other domestic fowls, turkies, geese, and ducks excepted, we seem to be indebted to our conquerors, the Romans. The wild fowl were all our own from the period they could be supposed to have reached us after the great event of the flood.

PHEASANTS.

Pheasants were first brought into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, a river of Colchis.

Argiva primum fum transportata carina,
Ante mihi notum nil, nisi Phasis erat.

Martial. lib. xiii. ep. 72.

GUINEA HENS. Guinea bens, the Meleagrides or Gallinæ numidicæ of the antients, came originally from Africa*. We are much surprized how Belon and other learned ornithologists could possibly imagine them to have been the same with our Turkies; since the descriptions of the meleagri left us by Athenæus and other antient writers, agree so exactly with the Guinea ben, as to take away (as we should imagine) all power of mistake. Athenæus (after Clytus Milesius, a disciple of Aristotle) describes their nature, form and colors: he tells us, "They want natural affection towards their young; that their head is naked,

« and

^{*} Bosman's bistory of Guinea. 248. Voyages de Marchais III. 323. Barbot's descr. Guinea. Churchill's coll. voy. v. 29.

the common figure & size, betweet the shells were the jolk, white & cicatricula promiscously mixed boyether, within the internal egy all had their proper places, both shells were hard to strong; one with two shells, per-= fect in each other, was also laid at Wydiffe some year Tince. - eggs with two yolks are not unfrequently found, have been hatched with more than two leggs or wings, Ho Jeldon two perfect chickens, Inch however have been known, de Morton's Port Lohire 133 Lonce Lead an instance on tolerable authority of four perfect chickens being found in one shell. - in 1754 a hours egg was seen weighed between to or 6 owners. The Jupposed original Hoch of the domestic fords in a wild state in India. M. J. - Pheasants seems more justly to ment the hame of British than any other naturalized food, as found to breed freely in a perfect wild state in many parts of England even in the North; Lave been mony instances known of the females be coming by age nearly of the wown I appearance of the lock, which has also happened in the Improved varieties of the Gold & Silver kinds, for this strange Thonomeron See Some ingenious conjectures by D. I. Thunter in Phil: trans: vol. 70, p. 12, p. 527. - M. Pennant seems to mistake Belon, as he accurately des - cribes both Juinea fonds I Turkeys gives an accurate drawing of the latter-Juinea-fonds are extremely good meat, tolerably hardy & good layers, when long in a state of domesticity they wany much in colour, becomes much lighter & some quite white, a change frequent in all-most all domesticated fonds as well as quadrupeds are sometimes known to have 27 young ones in a brown this mostly from 14 to 17. M:J:...

Own I much doubt the fact that Turkeys were unknown in the old continent, before the discovery of America; Below that able naturalist who wrote in the time of Glenny the second of Terance, absolutely denies their American origin; as I mentioned above, he gives a figure of them, so there can be no mistake about the species he means the lived too near the supposed period of their introduce—thon into Exercise Europe to have been ignorant of it, if so: popully they may have been found as natures of both old their continents: I'm Most also, who lived in 2: Elizabeth's reign, says, that Surkeys came originally from Numidia in Africa, he certainly does not

CLASS II.

TURKY.

"and that on the top of it is a hard round body like a peg or nail; that from the cheeks hangs a red piece of flesh like a beard; that it has no wattles like the common poultry; that the feathers are black spotted with white; that they have no spurs; and that both sexes are so like, as not to be distinguished by the sight *". Varro and Pliny + take notice of their spotted plumage, and the gibbous substance on their head: so that from these citations we find every character of the Guinea ben, but none that agrees with the Turky.

Barbot ‡ informs us that very few turkies are to be met with in Guinea; and those only in the hands of the chiefs of the European forts; the negroes declining to breed any on account of their tenderness which sufficiently proves them not to be natives of that climate. On the contrary the same writer says, that the Guinea hens, or as he calls them Pintadas, are found there in slocks of two or three hundred, that perch in trees, feed on worms and grashoppers; that they are run down and taken by dogs, and that their slesh is tender and sweet, generally white, though sometimes black.

He also remarks that neither the common poultry or ducks are natural to Guinea, any more than the Turky.

* Έςι δὲ ἄςοργον πρὸς τα ἔκγονα τὸ ὅρνεον, καὶ ὁλιγωρεῖ τῶν νεωτέρων, — ἐπ' αὐτῆς δὲ λόφον σάρκινον σλκηρὸν, ςρογγύλον ἐξέκονθα τῆς κεφαλῆς ῶσπερ πάτταλον — πρὸς δὲ ταῖς γνάθοις απὸ τᾶ σώμαθ αρξαμένην ἀνθὶ πώγων μακραν σάρκα, καὶ ἐρυθροθέραν των ορνιθων την δὲ τοῖς ὅρνισιν ἐπὶ τῶ ρύγχει γινομένην, ην ἔνιοι πώγωνα καλᾶσιν, ἐκ ἔχει, διο καὶ ταὐτη κολοβόν ἐςι. — σῶμα ἀπαν ποικίλον, μέλαν δὐος τα χρώμαθ ὅλα πθίλοις λευκ οῖς — σκέλη και ἄκεντρα — παραπλήσιαι δὲ εἰσὶν αὶ θήλειαι τοῖς ἀρρεσιν διὸ και δυςδιάκριτόν ἐςι τὸ των μελεαγρίδων γέν . Athenæus, 655.

+ Varro. lib. 3. c. 9. Pliny. lib. 10. c. 26. # Barbot 217.

Neither

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Neither is that bird a native of Asia: the first that were seen in Persia were brought from Venice by some Armenian merchants*. They are also cultivated in Ceylon, but not found wild.

TURKY.

In fact the Turky was unknown to the antient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent, and is now the commonest wild fowl of the northern parts of that country. It was first seen in France, in the reign of Francis I. and in England, in that of Henry VIII. By the date of the reign of these monarchs, the first birds of this kind must have been brought from Mexico, whose conquest was completed, A. D.' 1521. the short lived colony of the French in Florida not being attempted before 1562; nor our more successful one in Virginia, effected till 1585; when both those monarchs were in their graves.

Ælian, indeed, mentions a bird found in India + that some writers have suspected to be the Turky, but we conclude with Gesner, that it was either the Peacock, or some bird of that genus. On consulting some gentlemen who have long resided in the Indies, we find, that though the Turky is bred there, it is only considered as a domestic bird, and not a native of the country.

* Tavernier. 146. † Æliani bist. an. lib. xvi. c. 2.

Strong

near the Juinea fonds as they are treated of distinctly. M.G. Turkeys when wite, are said to be nearly of a colour &s arrive at a great size, but few good authorities can be cited for their ever weighing much forty hounds at the utmost, the there have been vagne reports of some Laving weighed 60; are said when in a perfect wild State to gather in flocks of 500 or more; ore sound to be close ditters, the most in England are brought up under common fonting; produce a great many our eggs, which are white, marked with reddish or yellow Thots or rather frechles. Lath? Tynon: vol: 2/12, p: 678. -Teveral in different parts of England have been turned out into the woods de & have propagated 2 done well M: J:. That Turkeys were not introduced from America only, Lee several strong arguments of my friend the Hon ! Daines Barrington in his mircellanies. M.J ... Lave norbeen informed, have been for a few years past cultivated in England & by some esteemed superior in sire & quality. M: J:. -

Lee in Downs gleanings, plate 337, a figure with a description of a very extraordinary bird that by Henry Leymer Esqlop Hanford in Dorsetshire, Improved to be a produce from a Pheasant La Turkey, to both Which it bore a resemblance three or four more of the same don't were seen at that time in the neighbouring woods, but this only was shot; it was in October 1759.

Caputally

The Able Ma-Geoghegan in a history of Treland published in french at Paris in 1758 vol 1, 19, Jays, there was in Treland a Species of game at that time, called in the Trish language Keark-Tority, a word heath, importing the Jame as log de Bruyere in french & Which most probably must be the true lock of the wood, he Jays throws and some had some from Iroland, which he lett out in the environs of Chambord, if therefore the breed is quite extinct in Iroland, it must have been very lately — possibly Abbe Ma Geoghegan made some mistake, as I have been assured the breed has been long extinct in Iroland, nor had Marshad Jake any cause to send for them from thence, as the a rare bird in France, yet are found in Jeveral parts of it. to assure bord in France, yet are found in Jeveral parts of it. to assure bord in France, yet are found in Jeveral parts

I have eat it, its flesh high flavoured & palatable, much resembling the taste of the Black Cock. M.J.

Lays Eggs of a white color sported with yellow, the hen covers them with leaves, whenever she leaves them Lath: Symon: vol: 2, pt. 2, p: 730.

This is a species found in most parts of the produced of the runting - hours counting of Surope even to the North of Lapmark, is common in Rupia & dibinia, in the last are found greater & lefter varieties is supposed to be unknown in America see Penns otret. Soulifed species of letter of the children one being shot perched on a palm tree in the latter, probably not in chia minor, as not mentioned by I. Rupel among the Syrian birds, see ibid: — are brought in planty to the markets at I Peterbed

The Great or Wood-Grous is easily tamed, if taken young a fed with Corn, the males in adomestic state emit the Jame note all the year, as they only use in the breeding Jeason when wite, probably owing to food being plenty a always at hand; when shot in the woods, the hens are heard to letter a note inexpreptibly miserable on their loss; in the breeding Jeason, they are frequently to intoxicated with this over-ruling passion, where hens passicularly, as frequents only to reglect their own Jafety a become an easy prey to the Peasants. M. Oedman, as cited in Jupplt to Penn! And. Zool: p. D2. -

A variety of this bird, much Imaller, is tometimes Jeen, as Matham mentions & says that all the Grouse-tribe are Imaller in Lapland, than farther Jonth. See Lathamis Jynop: h: 731, in a rote.

ORDER III. GALLINACEOUS.

Short arched BILL. XII. GROUS. Outmost, and inner TOES connected to the first joint of the middle toe by a fmall membrane.

* With legs feathered to the feet: broad scarlet eye-brows.

** With naked legs.

Belon av. 249.

Urogallus major (the Male). Gefner av. 490.

Grygallus major (the Female), 495. Gallo cedrone, Urogallus five Tetrao.

Aldr. av. II. 29.

Gallo alpestre, Tetrax Nemesiani (fem.)

Aldr. av. II. 33. Pavo fylvestris. Girald. Topogr. Hibern.

706. Cock of the Mountain, or Wood. Wil. orn. 172.

Raii syn. av. 53. P.l. Enl. 73. 74.

Le Coc de bois ou Faisan bruyant. Capricalca. Sib. Scot. 16. tab. 14, 18. 92. WOOD. Le cocque de Bruyeres. Brisson av. I.

182. Hift. d' Oys. II. 191. Tetrao urogallus. Lin. Syst 273.

Kjader. Faun. Suec. Sp. 200. Pontop. II. 101.

Tjader-hona. Hasselquist itin. † 571. Klein Stem. tab. 27.

Mas Norvegis Tiur, Teer, Toedder. Foemina Norv. Roey. Brunnich, 194.

Aurhan. Kram. 356. Auerhahn. Frisch, I. 107, 108. Br. Zool. 84. plates M. M*. Pl. Enl.

73, 74.

Devi peteln. Scopoli, No. 169. Lathamis Jyn: vol. 1, h. 2, h: 729.

HIS species is found in no other part of Great Britain than the Highlands of Scotland, North of Inverness; and is very rare even in those parts. It is there known by the name of Caper-

+ Swedish edition. This bird was shot in the isle of Milo, on a palm tree. Belon tells us, it is often found in Crete; Obf. p. 11. The English translator of Haffelquist gives a false name to the bird, calling it the Black Game.

calzen

valze, Auer-calze, and in the old law books Caperkally: the last fignifying the horse of the woods; this species being, in comparison of others of the genus, pre-eminently large *. We believe that the breed is extinct in *Ireland*, where it was formerly found.

Giraldus Cambrensis+ describes it under the title of Peacock of the wood, from the rich green that shines on the breast of the male. Boethius † also mentions it under the name of Capercalze; and truely describes its food, the extreme shoots of the pine. He afterwards gives an exact description of the black cock, but gives it the name of the cock of the wood, a name now confined to this species. Bishop Lessy || is a third of our historians who makes mention of this bird along with two others of the genus, the black cock and common grous; but the Ptarmigan is overlooked by them. None of these writers were conversant in the study of natural history, therefore are very excusable for their inaccuracy.

It inhabits wooded and mountanous countries; in particular, forests of pines, birch trees and junipers; feeding on the tops of the former, and berries of the latter; the first infects often the slesh with such a taste, as to render it scarcely eatable. In the spring it calls the females to its haunts with a loud and shrill voice; and is at that time so very inattentive to its safety, as to be very easily shot. It stands perched on a tree, and descends to the semales on their first appearance. They lay from eight to sixteen eggs; eight at the first, and more as they advance in age §.

^{*} For the same reason the Germans call it Aur-han, or the Urus or wild ox cock.

[†] Topogr. Hibern. 706.

[‡] Descr. Regni Scotiæ. 7.

Il Scotiæ Descr. 24.

[§] Schwenckfelt Aviarium Silefiæ. 372.



PLXLIV BUSTARD.



one Bono Species of the Bustand, is said to be in N. America, Whe Ther the same as the burghean is not certain; great flocks of a large kind were seen by Capt King on the plains hear Norton Jound N: lat: 64 2 were very thy; the Great Euros = pean Bustard frequent over all the deserts of Tartary & beyond lake Baikal, is there a solitary, but collects into Amall flocksat the time of its Jorthen michation & winters about Astracan. Penn Avet Lool: vol: 2. p: 321. __ taidby Jone to be for Die the party of Nat: history, Jays, he had been informed by a curious Gentleman of Norfolk, where they arenthe most plenty, who had stoot many of the largest cocks, that some have exceeded 27 pounds, at 18 ownces to the pound: one non (1783) in Statuton Levers museum in London, I have been aprived, weighted 29 pounds, it was bought in one of the Lordon markets. M.J. - Menmant, Suppleto dretic Loology, Lays, he had heard, that thus- tords were very plentiful in the province of Jeania in Iweden,
but Profesor Retrius has since informed him, that he never
Jan or heard of one in that province. — or also porth
toppents over the thorsent of rooting of deep or both are found according to M. White on the Jupex down near Brightelmst hat: hist: of Jelborn p: 134. -

Strong BILL, a little incurvated. No back TOE.

XIII. BUSTARD.

Tetrax. Athenæi, lib. IX. 398. L'Ostarde. Belon av. 235. Otis, vel Bistarda. Gesner av. 484, 486. Otis five Tarda. Aldr. av. II. 39. Wil. orn. 178. Raii syn. av. 58. Gustard. Boethii, 7. and Sib. Scot. 16. Edw. Tab. 73, 74.

L'Outarde. Brisson av. V. 18. Hist. 98. GREAT. d' Oys. II. Otis tarda. Lin. syft. 264. Faun. Suec. Sp. 196. Trap. Kram. 355. Acker-Trappe. Frisch, I. 106. Scopoli, No. 160. Br. Zool. 87. plate N. Pl. Enl. 245. Button vol: 2.1. Latham's Jyn: vol 2 pt. 2, p. 796.

HE bustard is the largest of the British land fowl; the male DESCRIP. at a medium weighing twenty-five pounds; there are instances of some very old ones weighing twenty-seven. The breadth nine feet; the length near four. Besides the size and difference of color, the male is diftinguished from the female by a tust of feathers about five inches long on each fide the lower mandible. Its head and neck are ash colored: the back is barred transversely with black and bright rust color: the greater quil feathers are black: the belly white: the tail is marked with broad red and black bars, and confifts of twenty feathers: the legs dusky.

The female is about half the fize of the male: the crown of FEMALE. the head is of a deep orange, traverfed with black lines; the rest of the head is brown. The lower part of the fore-fide of the neck

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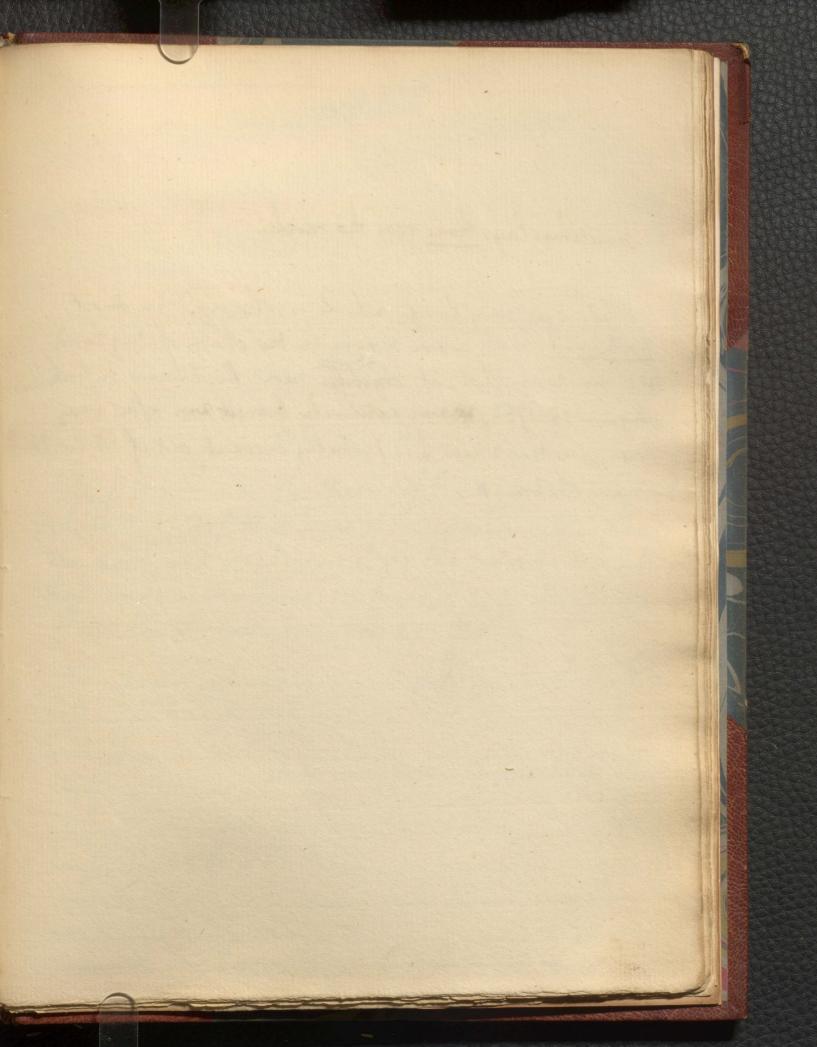
is ash colored: in other respects it resembles the male, only the colors of the back and wings are far more dull.

PLACE.

These birds inhabit most of the open countries of the south and east parts of this island, from Dorsetsbire, as far as the Wolds in Yorkshire *. They are exceeding shy, and difficult to be shot; run very fast, and when on the wing can fly, though slowly, many miles without resting. It is faid that they take flight with difficulty, and are fometimes run down with grehounds. They keep near their old haunts, feldom wandering above twenty or thirty miles. Their food is corn and other vegetables, and those large earth worms that appear in great quantities on the Downs, before fun-rifing in the fummer. These are replete with moisture, answer. the purpose of liquids, and enable them to live long without drinking on those extensive and dry tracts. Besides this, nature hath given the males an admirable magazine for their fecurity against drought, being a pouch+, whose entrance lies immediately under the tongue, and which is capable of holding near feven quarts; and this they probably fill with water, to supply the hen when sitting, or the young before they can fly. Bustards lay only two eggs, of the fize of those of a goose, of a pale olive brown, marked with spots of a darker color; they make no nest, only scrape a hole in the ground. In autumn they are (in Wiltshire) generally found in large turnep fields near the Downs, and in flocks of fifty or more.

^{*} In Sir Robert Sibbald's time they were found in the Mers, but I believe that they are now extinct in Scotland.

[†] The world is obliged to the late Dr. Douglas for this discovery; and to Mr. Edwards for communicating it.



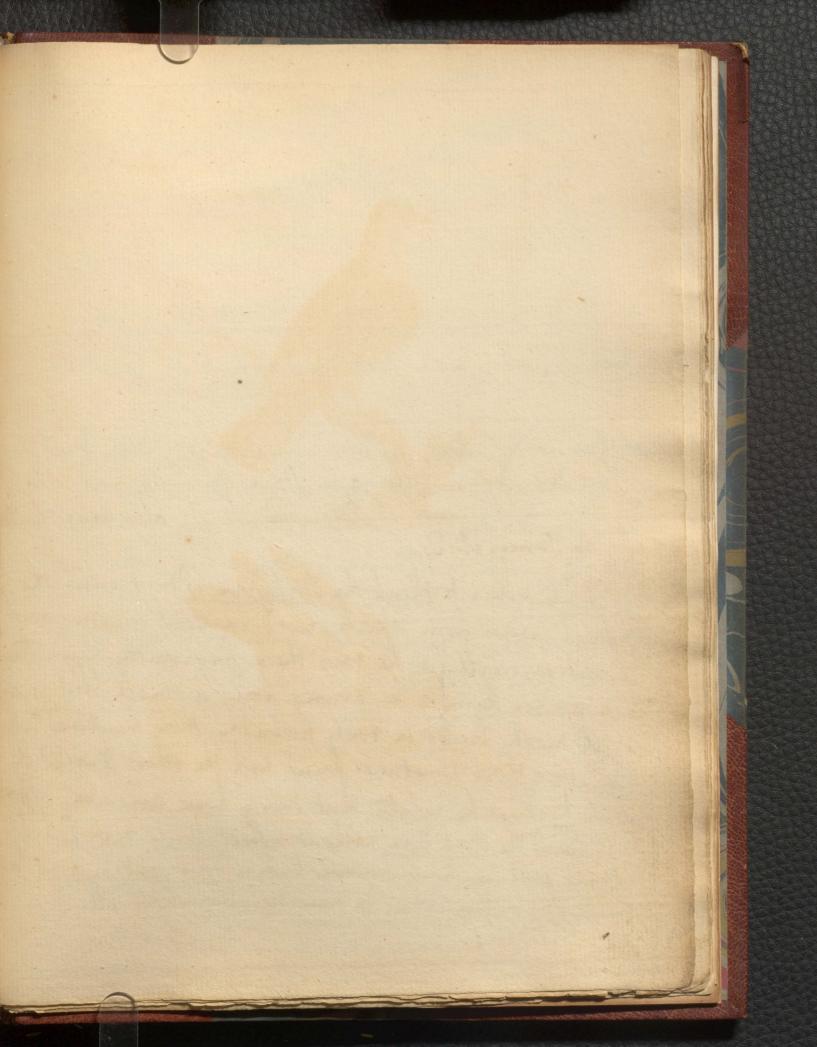
Thick Home Jometimes lays three eggs tho rarely. Their eyes very large, which is observed in most nochword birds. — one scarce in the North of England, yet one was shot at bogstriffe near Richmond in yerbshire Hugust 28. 1782, * was extremely lean; it was after very storong weather, which had probably drove it out of its custo: = many station. M.J ..

Comment Adjust.

There is not a single species of Pigeon found in Karnts - chatked, a proof that home of this genus extend for to the north west of America, as the narrow sea between them could never have confined of so snift & strong a flight. Benn't ctrct; Zool: vol: 2,p: 328.

This species is found in a note state in Jonth Rufs'a, breeding in turnets of churches in villages & in rocky banks of rivers, but migrates south at the approach of briter, as it does also from Ineden; it breeds also in the cliffs as far north as Berger in Norway; haunts during winter the cliffs of the Orknies in myriads; no pigeons in Jibina, till you come beyond Lake Baikal, where a very small variety with white rumps are found, nearly allied, if norther Jame with our Rock-pigeon. Pents diret; Iod; vol: 2sp: 329.

many Hock-doves are said to breed in rabbet burrows on the sandy plains of suffolk about Brundon, where the stephends annually take the young for sale see ibid: in a note.

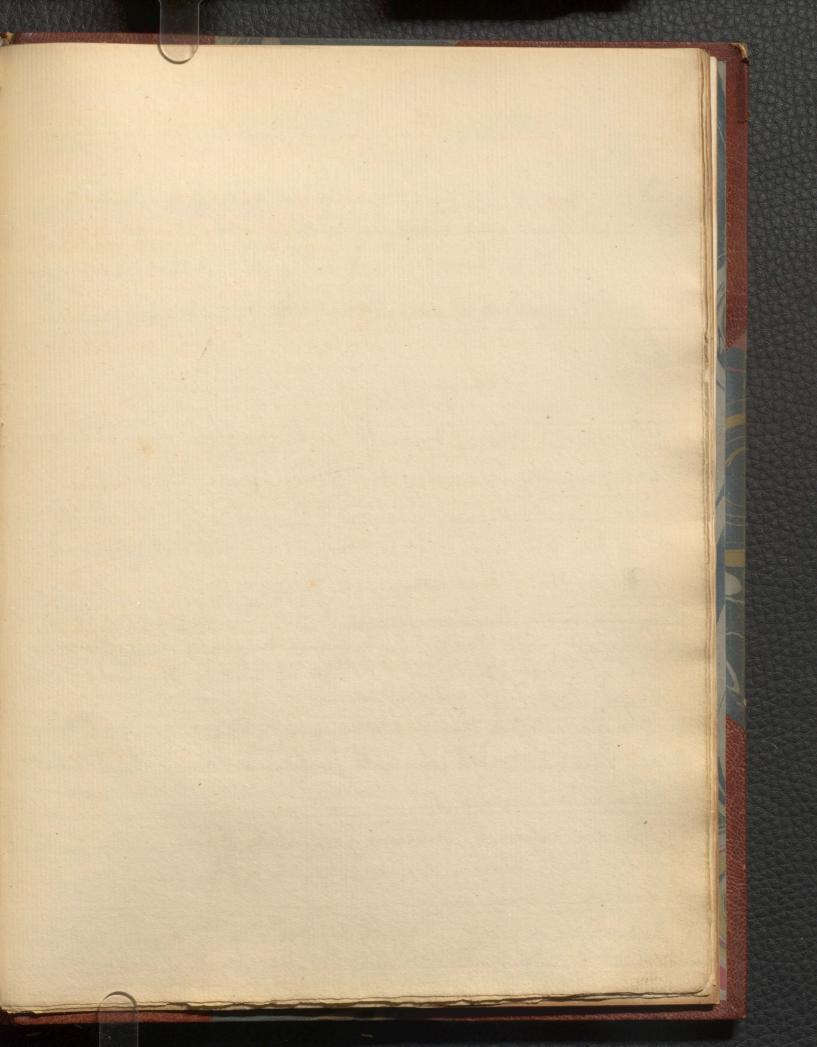


Commin Prégnance. Have seen many building in Stone-gramies, porticularly in the neighbourhood of Stamford M: T: also near Guito:

-ford in Survey. M: T:... Mr. White Jeems to think the Stock-dove, is no hears the original species from which our dove-cout pigeons are Derived, especially as he rays these frequently haunt trees, but styposes them to be Throng from a small blue higen Which mostly builds in rocks, probably those mentioned inthe Lote above & are sometimes found with the others & called by Jone Rockies, he relates that many have used every effort Selborne p:112. — have however known dove-coat hiseons free guently sit on trees, when in their neighbourhood. M: J. - Smedie Papon.

Japprehend some of these vorreties, have been produced by a mixture with some foreign sorts. M.T.

In April 1780, a carrier Progeon taken from Mr White: = house's at the seven stars near Tipton church Stuf. = fordshire, was furned out in I Paul's church yard in London, with a letter tied to its foot, bearing the date of the day, hour & minute it took its flight returned to Mo Whitehouse's with the letter, as hearly as could be ascertained in two hours: the distance was about 120 miles - in December of the same year, a Pigeon be-- longing to a Gentleman at Shawford in Bethshire, was thrown up at Hyde-Park Corner, with a ticket round the heck importing the time it took flight, & got home, the distance 33 miles, in less than fifty minutes. Bradley Jays a corrier piegeon has been known to fly eighty miles in an hour, which in a ratural of 24 hours, would amount to 1920 miles! works of nature page 89. Lithgen in his travels mentions a pigeon, which is reckoned Babaylon (Isuppose Bagdat) to Alepho, which is reckoned a journey of 30 days, in 48 hours. N.B: He daily journeys of that country are rather short. The Dragoon Pigeon, a mixed Greed between the Horseman & Carrier, has been known to fly from It & monds bury to Bishops-gate Street in London in two hours & a half, being seventy two miles. Jee treatise on domestic pigeons pigo: -Mons. D'Obsonville says, that pigeons are still sometimes made use of to carry metrages, letters & from Bahora to Bagdat.



Ring trose

This species teems to be the only English one, which can properly be called the Woodpigeon, the Juste. indeed breeds 2 lives also in Woods, but the smallness of its Fire byo makes it in some soit distinct from a Common in the Rufsian forests, Horce in Sibiria, home in the Worth-east, visits Iweden in Jummer, migrales in autumn, home in Mornous, por any of the genus within the chrotic Zone, Peront Arot: Tool: vol: 2, p.32g. —

Tho some think the Ringdoves good eating, in general they are esteemed & I think with justice, a coarse Land heat, even when young. MiT: . they are estremely voracious, paticularly of peace & other pulse, as also of Beach mast & other seeds, which makes them very prejuticial in hurseys Lc. The ringdove or Pigeon undoubtedly breeds twice a year, hests have been found in the middle dend of August Hone by Mr Latham with two eggs in it, the 22 of deptember, Lath' supplits Synop: pigg.

Mons. Buffor Jairs, that the greatest part of the ring doves leave Grance in the winter, as do the Stock-doves, believe the greatest part remain in this kingdom the whole year. M. T.
The eggs like those of of other Pigeons, but larger.

I water town

Tometimes build in high uncut hedges, hever lay above two eggs. — have known some to have been that very near London. M.T. _ many are seen in Kent, especially in the Rea-fields.

-M Latham vol. 2, p. 645 gives a variety of the Justle, one of Which, now in the Leverian Museum, was shot in Buckings hamshire, where many of the Jame Jost have been Jeen; its principal distinction is, that almost the Whole side of the neck is black instead of a patch only & instead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round oport of white on each very near the end, giving the sides of the reck a most beautiful appearance.

Further exactly resembling the European Jost have been brought from Java & other parts of the East-Indies. the cream-coloured Truste, which it is said, comes from Portugal & has a black ring, is very frequent in Ingland in a Formestic state, breeds here & becomes very rame M: T: - Joine are quite milkowhite. extremely frequent in the South of Russia Lin the rocky Country Beyond lake Baikal, supposed by being often in Jeen in chinese & Indian paintings, to be common in those parts, J. Jos. Banks had one from China rather larger Lonnich higher coloured than the British, but in every other pasticular identically the Jame Lath. Juppl. to Syrop: p. 200.

